

B-52s Pound Targets Close To Cambodia

Staging Areas And Bunkers Are Attacked

SAIGON, March 3 (UPI).—American B-52s dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs in eight raids last night and today against guerrilla positions along the Cambodian border.

The U.S. command sent the B-52s against what were described as guerrilla staging areas and bunkers in Binh Long and Tay Ninh provinces, northwest of Saigon and southwest of the Ben Het Special Forces camp 280 miles northeast of Saigon.

Carrier-based jets flew only six sorties over South Vietnam's northern quarter yesterday concentrating instead on raids against supply routes to the North Vietnamese offensive forces in Laos.

Allied communiques listed at least 178 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed yesterday in battles ranging from the edge of the U Minh Forest in the far southern reaches of the Mekong Delta to the Cambodian border and the northern area of South Vietnam.

Guerrilla ground fire downed three more American helicopters yesterday, two of them in the northern war zone and one north of Saigon. One American crewman was killed and six were injured. The losses brought to 1,505 the number of U.S. helicopters shot down in the war.

2 Marines Die in Ambush

SAIGON, March 3 (AP).—Viet Cong troops ambushed a small U.S. Marine patrol last night, killing two marines and wounding three in a five-minute fusillade of rifle and machine-gun fire 20 miles southeast of Da Nang. Two Viet Cong were killed.

The marines were moving into a night ambush position when they themselves were ambushed. The area is one of the most rugged and rolling wooded terrain marked by rock outcroppings.

New GI Pollout Sited

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—Another withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam will be announced next month, administration officials confirmed today, but they said President Nixon had not yet decided on the number.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird threw cold water on a published report that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended, under White House prodding, a reduction of 70,000 troops between April and September.

There is not even a piece of paper floating around in the Pentagon that has that figure on it, Mr. Laird told reporters after a closed-door briefing of the House Armed Services Committee.

U.S. Is Accused Of Misleading Public on DDT

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., accused the administration Sunday of misleading the public into thinking that DDT has been banned in this country.

In fact, he said, all the government did last November was to cancel certain uses of DDT. But such a step leads to lengthy hearings, reviews and appeals to the courts, he said.

In a letter to Russell Train, under secretary of the interior, Sen. Nelson said the government has the power, under the federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, to declare DDT an "imminent hazard to the public" and order a stop to its manufacture and use. He urged Mr. Train to follow that course.

Recent statements by President Nixon and Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin have created the impression that the DDT ban was already a reality, Sen. Nelson said, but "no single use of DDT in the United States has been stopped."

Red Delegates Fail to Confirm Soviet Report Talks May End

(Continued from Page 1)

surprised if the Vietnamese Communists chose to break off the talks, which have furnished them with a useful propaganda forum as well as placed the Viet Cong in a position of parity with the Saigon government. It is considered possible, however, that Hanoi might wish to shock American public opinion in time to stimulate spring anti-war demonstrations.

On the other hand, observers noted that the Soviet position has, on several occasions, differed from that of Hanoi. The most glaring divergence came on March 31, 1968, when President Johnson limited U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and proposed "unconditional" negotiations. Soviet news media assailed Mr. Johnson's offer

Line Drawn at Chinese Road

Lao General Says U.S. Ignored Constant Pleas for Bombing

By Henry Kamm

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, March 3 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Sao Sayavong, commander of the northernmost military region, said yesterday that his constant requests for American bombing in northwestern Laos were turned down because of the existence of a line beyond which the United States does not bomb in Laos.

Laos Forces Engage Reds Near Junction

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 3 (AP).—North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao forces have stepped up activity near a vital road junction commanding entry to the royal capital at Luang Prabang, informed sources said today.

Government and Communist troops clashed yesterday about two miles south of Sala Phouk Houme, a former French rest house at the junction of Routes 7 and 13, gateway to the royal capital.

The sources said details of the clash were still not known. A Laotian government police post at Muong Khat, 20 miles south of Sala Phouk Houme on Route 13, was reportedly lightly attacked yesterday. One bazooka-type rocket round and some rifle fire were directed at the post. There were no casualties, the sources said.

North Vietnamese trucks were sighted on Route 7 near the spot where two companies of North Vietnamese troops totaling as many as 200 soldiers were sighted at the weekend.

The sources also said there had been probes in the direction of Sam Thong and Long Cheng, Gen. Vang Pao's two main bases west of the Plain de Jarres.

Details were not known, although the sources said government forces were believed to have suffered "some casualties."

Also reported was a clash in the far south of the country at Pak Song on the edge of the Bolovens Plateau. The fight took place yesterday between a Lao Army company and about 200 North Vietnamese or Pathet Lao.

Government troops were said to have lost up to ten killed. The sources emphasized that all reports were sketchy and incomplete.

Act on Rhodesia, Britain Asks UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 3 (UPI).—Britain today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to deal with the "illegal" proclamation of Rhodesia as a republic.

Lord Caradon made the request in a letter to this month's president of the 13-nation body, Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez, of Colombia. A meeting was expected later this week.

A British mission spokesman said Lord Caradon would be the first speaker and would present a draft resolution concentrating on the necessity of nonrecognition of the new republic and continuing the mandatory economic sanctions imposed on the breakaway colony since its declaration of independence in November, 1965.

Future Paris Envoy No Stranger to France

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 3 (WP).—Quiet, aloof, soft-spoken, chilly, patrician, reserved, competent—and unquestionably successful. Those are some of the adjectives used to describe Arthur H. Watson, who will be the next ambassador to France.

Tall, lean and young-looking despite a full head of white hair, the 50-year-old Mr. Watson this

51st birthday is April 23 is vice-chairman of International Business Machines Corp., the computer giant his family built and chairs the IBM World Trade Corp., its international subsidiary.

An outspoken advocate of barrier-free world trade Mr. Watson is co-founder (along with David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank) and first chairman of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, formed in 1957 to combat growing protectionist sentiment in Congress.

He is hardly a stranger to France. IBM World's two manufacturing plants in that country are at Montpellier in southern France and Corbelle-les-Bains near Paris—place it among the top four French exporters. Including its mammoth research facility at La Gaudre, near Nice, the company employs 14,460 people in France.

This morning, shortly before the White House confirmed his pending appointment, Mr. Watson hosted a breakfast given for French President Georges Pompidou by the Business Council for International Understanding, addressing his guest in "quite passable" French, according to one person there.

Mr. Watson was born in Summit, N.J., in 1919. He is the younger brother of Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of IBM, who is a close friend of the Kennedy family.

He attended Hotchkiss Academy and Yale University, graduating in 1942. Somewhere along the way, he picked up the nickname Dick. Some say it was pinned on by the Rover Boys series—"the fun-loving Tom and the serious-minded Dick"—while others say it dates from Hotchkiss days.

After graduation from Yale, Mr. Watson served five years in the Army ordnance corps and was discharged in 1947 as a major. He has received decorations from a number of nations, including the French Legion of Honor and the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester, awarded by Pope John XXIII. He has also been decorated by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines and Sweden.

Mr. Watson joined IBM in February, 1947, and, in 1949, was one of the key founders of IBM World Trade Corp. He joined the

cause of the existence of a line beyond which the United States does not bomb in Laos.

The line, according to the general, follows a road being constructed by Communist China from the northwestern border of Laos toward the Laos-Thailand border. Bombing by the United States, according to the general and his deputy for operations, Col. Bounchanh Savathaplayphone, halts at a strip three miles along the eastern edge of the road.

U.S. officials declined to comment on the general's remarks about American bombing.

Gen. Sayavong, a half-brother of King Savang Vatthana, was interviewed at his headquarters, across the road from Luang Prabang's airport, a single strip that serves commercial airliners, Royal Lao Air Force converted single-engine trainer planes carrying bombs and rockets under their wings, light, unarmed American planes on undisclosed missions, Lao Army helicopters and gunships, and cargo planes bringing American aid supplies.

The Chinese-built road has reached a point about 35 miles northeast of Luang Prabang, south of the town of Muong Houm, and is continuing in the direction of Thailand. It follows the course of the Beng River.

Work began at the Chinese border town of Bokone in November, 1968, and reached the junction of Mog Sai last May. Another Chinese-built road connects Muong Sai with Dien Bien Phu, situated just across the border in North Vietnam.

The Chinese are constructing the roads under a tentative plan discussed in the early years with the government of Laotian Premier Phoumi Nosavan. Laotian sources contend that while there may be some justification for the projects in northernmost Phongsavay Province and the stretch to Dien Bien Phu, no plan for a road toward Thailand was ever discussed.

The most pessimistic Laotian sources assume the extensive road-building in the early years with the government of Laotian Premier Phoumi Nosavan. Laotian sources contend that while there may be some justification for the projects in northernmost Phongsavay Province and the stretch to Dien Bien Phu, no plan for a road toward Thailand was ever discussed.

The most pessimistic Laotian sources assume the extensive road-building in the early years with the government of Laotian Premier Phoumi Nosavan. Laotian sources contend that while there may be some justification for the projects in northernmost Phongsavay Province and the stretch to Dien Bien Phu, no plan for a road toward Thailand was ever discussed.

Col. Bounchanh said the Chinese were using about 2,000 troops along the road toward Thailand. He said there was an infantry battalion near the starting point, besides two engineer battalions carrying out the work with the help of Laotian coolies, and one anti-aircraft battalion deployed along the road.

Informal sources said the Chinese anti-aircraft batteries in the north had never gone into action, presumably because of the limits on American bombing.

American sources put the number of Chinese troops throughout northern Laos at 6,000. They are reported to be under steady surveillance by Laotian intelligence agents.

U.S. Jet Crashes

ATHENS, March 3 (AP).—A jet fighter from the U.S. Sixth Fleet carrier Franklin Roosevelt crashed into the sea off northwestern Greece Sunday, killing its pilot, U.S. Navy officials announced here.

teller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank) and first chairman of the Emergency Committee for American Trade, formed in 1957 to combat growing protectionist sentiment in Congress.

He is hardly a stranger to France. IBM World's two manufacturing plants in that country are at Montpellier in southern France and Corbelle-les-Bains near Paris—place it among the top four French exporters. Including its mammoth research facility at La Gaudre, near Nice, the company employs 14,460 people in France.

This morning, shortly before the White House confirmed his pending appointment, Mr. Watson hosted a breakfast given for French President Georges Pompidou by the Business Council for International Understanding, addressing his guest in "quite passable" French, according to one person there.

Mr. Watson was born in Summit, N.J., in 1919. He is the younger brother of Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of IBM, who is a close friend of the Kennedy family.

He attended Hotchkiss Academy and Yale University, graduating in 1942. Somewhere along the way, he picked up the nickname Dick. Some say it was pinned on by the Rover Boys series—"the fun-loving Tom and the serious-minded Dick"—while others say it dates from Hotchkiss days.

After graduation from Yale, Mr. Watson served five years in the Army ordnance corps and was discharged in 1947 as a major. He has received decorations from a number of nations, including the French Legion of Honor and the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester, awarded by Pope John XXIII. He has also been decorated by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines and Sweden.

Mr. Watson joined IBM in February, 1947, and, in 1949, was one of the key founders of IBM World Trade Corp. He joined the

cause of the existence of a line beyond which the United States does not bomb in Laos.

The line, according to the general, follows a road being constructed by Communist China from the northwestern border of Laos toward the Laos-Thailand border. Bombing by the United States, according to the general and his deputy for operations, Col. Bounchanh Savathaplayphone, halts at a strip three miles along the eastern edge of the road.

U.S. officials declined to comment on the general's remarks about American bombing.



Three French riot policemen clashing a Nanterre student into submission.

Students Battle Police in Paris Suburb

(Continued from Page 1)

the severity of the police attack had compromised efforts to restore order to the campus.

The unrest was considered particularly serious because Nanterre was the birthplace of the 1968 student-labor revolt that nearly toppled then President Charles de Gaulle.

The fighting continued after nightfall, bitter but indecisive. Students ducked incoming tear-gas grenades in barricaded classrooms and hurled rocks, tables and chairs from rooftop perches while others sheltered by hasty bar-

ricades outside exchanged volleys of rocks with police.

Dozens of charges by some of the 1,000 police failed to bring a decision. Unless the police entered the university buildings, historically immune from official intervention, it seemed likely the stalemate would persist.

At one point some 500 students were cornered in the university restaurant. Police surrounded it, broke most of the windows and poured in gas grenades, forcing the defenders outside, where they were arrested.

This did nothing, however, to reduce the resistance of hundreds of other students in dormitories

and classroom buildings, nor to those who may have simply quit fighting for the moment.

Later the arrested students were allowed to leave the campus in small groups.

Meanwhile it was learned that the teachers' union at Nanterre had decided to call off classes tomorrow to protest police presence on campus.

The calling off of classes seemed somewhat academic, given the state of the classrooms. Most windows were smashed, and nearly all tables and chairs had been broken, thrown as weapons or smashed in the barricades.

Delay in Saigon At Chau's Trial

SAIGON, March 3 (UPI).—The military court re-trying Tran Ngoc Chau, a National Assembly deputy, recessed today until tomorrow so that an attorney could be found to defend him against charges of consorting with his brother, a Communist agent.

Mr. Chau's three lawyers quit after the trial began yesterday. They claimed that the five-man court already had decided Mr. Chau's guilt. Last week, the court sentenced the deputy to 20 years at hard labor.

Guards kept Mr. Chau in a room adjoining the courtroom. His neck and throat were bandaged. Newsmen asked him if he had been beaten. He nodded affirmatively.

U.S., Russia, Britain to Put Nuclear-Ban Pact Into Force

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).

The White House announced today that President Nixon will officially declare the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in force at a State Department ceremony Thursday.

Mr. Nixon will be joined by Ambassadors Anatoly F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union and John Freeman of Britain. Similar ceremonies will be held on the same day in London and Moscow.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are the three depository governments for the treaty, meaning that each is empowered to collect instruments of ratification from other nations subscribing to the international agreement.

The treaty provides that it shall take effect when the three depository governments and 40 other nations have deposited instruments of ratification.

That goal will be met Thursday. As of then, 43 nations will have made the necessary deposit.

Indonesia today became the 97th nation to sign the treaty (it has not ratified the treaty, however) since it was negotiated three years ago at the 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva and at the UN General Assembly.

Britain deposited its document on Nov. 27, 1968. The United States and the Soviet Union, who signed their agreements on Nov. 24, 1968, will deposit them during ceremonies in London Thursday.

Other governments expected to take part in the London ceremony were Afghanistan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, the Somali Republic and Yugoslavia.

The treaty has four objectives: To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; to assure that peaceful

nuclear activities by states which possess no atomic weapons will not be diverted to making them; to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the maximum extent consistent with other treaty provisions and purposes; and to demonstrate the determination of countries which signed the treaty that the document should lead to further progress toward arms control and disarmament.

Mr. Nixon will be joined by Ambassadors Anatoly F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union and John Freeman of Britain. Similar ceremonies will be held on the same day in London and Moscow.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are the three depository governments for the treaty, meaning that each is empowered to collect instruments of ratification from other nations subscribing to the international agreement.

The treaty provides that it shall take effect when the three depository governments and 40 other nations have deposited instruments of ratification.

That goal will be met Thursday. As of then, 43 nations will have made the necessary deposit.

Indonesia today became the 97th nation to sign the treaty (it has not ratified the treaty, however) since it was negotiated three years ago at the 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva and at the UN General Assembly.

Britain deposited its document on Nov. 27, 1968. The United States and the Soviet Union, who signed their agreements on Nov. 24, 1968, will deposit them during ceremonies in London Thursday.

Other governments expected to take part in the London ceremony were Afghanistan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, the Somali Republic and Yugoslavia.

The treaty has four objectives: To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; to assure that peaceful

nuclear activities by states which possess no atomic weapons will not be diverted to making them; to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the maximum extent consistent with other treaty provisions and purposes; and to demonstrate the determination of countries which signed the treaty that the document should lead to further progress toward arms control and disarmament.

Mr. Nixon will be joined by Ambassadors Anatoly F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union and John Freeman of Britain. Similar ceremonies will be held on the same day in London and Moscow.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are the three depository governments for the treaty, meaning that each is empowered to collect instruments of ratification from other nations subscribing to the international agreement.

The treaty provides that it shall take effect when the three depository governments and 40 other nations have deposited instruments of ratification.

That goal will be met Thursday. As of then, 43 nations will have made the necessary deposit.

Indonesia today became the 97th nation to sign the treaty (it has not ratified the treaty, however) since it was negotiated three years ago at the 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva and at the UN General Assembly.

Britain deposited its document on Nov. 27, 1968. The United States and the Soviet Union, who signed their agreements on Nov. 24, 1968, will deposit them during ceremonies in London Thursday.

Other governments expected to take part in the London ceremony were Afghanistan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, the Somali Republic and Yugoslavia.

Brandt Links Eastern Policy To European Security Talks

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—Willy Brandt, the Federal German chancellor, said here today that progress in his government's approach to Eastern Europe "could make a European security conference seem more purposeful."

This blandly phrased comment seemed intended as a hint to the Russians: If you really want broad East-West agreements in Europe, you must help get the East Germans to talk realistically with us on German questions.

Mr. Brandt expects to meet later this month with East German Premier Willi Stoph, the first such meeting between leaders of the two Germanys.

The Soviet Union and its East European allies have been pressing for a European security conference. One evident aim is for the conference to ratify the status quo in Europe, with Soviet hegemony in the East.

The Western Allies have hoped that at such a meeting the Soviet Union might discuss one of the main Western aims—mutual reduction of armed forces in Europe. But so far the West has not made a considered reply to the conference proposal.

The new Brandt government, meanwhile, has been pressing its own approach to the East. Bonn's representatives have met with the Russians and the Poles.

For Mr. Brandt and the West Germans, the all-German talks this month are probably most important in human terms. Bonn wants to open up transportation, communications and other contacts between the peoples of the two Germanys.

Walter Ulbricht, the hard-line Communist leader in East Germany, has shown no keen desire for improving relations except on his own terms. There has been widespread feeling that he will move only on Soviet urging.

It was this view that Mr. Brandt brought out into the open today. His coupling of Bonn's probes eastward with the proposed security conference was explicit.

Mr. Brandt made the comment in a speech to the Foreign Press Association in London. He is here on an official visit.

In the course of the day the chancellor talked at length with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whom he will see for a total of ten hours of discussion. And, in a historic moment for a German leader, he addressed a joint session of Parliament in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

"You in Britain," he told the assembled peers and members of the House of Commons, "had the strength to keep the flame of freedom alive when darkness had been on the horizon."

He added his thanks "because you were ready to hold out to us the hand of reconciliation."

The chancellor told the press association that he remained a strong supporter of British membership in the Common Market. He added

that he had no doubt of the intention to negotiate serious

entry. He said he hoped the Atlantic Treaty Organization's ministerial meeting in Rome, May, would frame a common answer to the East on the security conference idea. He mentioned force reductions as an issue.

East-West German Talks Interrupted

BERLIN, March 3 (NYT).—West German officials, stating in East Berlin about projected meeting of Premier Stoph and Chancellor Willy Brandt, interrupted his talks today.

The West German spokesman there were "prospects" that meeting would take place. The leader of the West German team, Ulrich Sahm, made the mark before flying to London on an official visit to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The decision to take a one-day break came at the request of East German officials, following a meeting this morning in East Berlin between the two sides. Mr. Sahm and other West German aides said differences in points had been "narrowed" under an agreement with East Germans they refused to detail.

A senior West German official said afterward that the East-West negotiations had been "very tough."

The West Germans described the atmosphere of the talks "businesslike" and said press contacts between the two sides were "frequent."

The "technical" talks, as have been called, were aimed to fix the date of the meeting and to deal with questions of protocol, security, press coverage and the chancellor's route to East Berlin, by way of Bonn or directly through Germany.

Mr. Brandt has made it clear he wants to have his first official visit to East Berlin "working" one without fanfare, the East Germans reportedly planned to roll out the red carpet away on a foreign head of government was paying a visit to the Communist state.

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Moscow-Bonn Talks Resume MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Soviet-West German talks on a mutual renunciation of force remain with a three-hour session today after a two-week pause for consultations.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in their talks, met in the Soviet Foreign Ministry for what Mr. Bahr called a "continuation of exchange of opinions."

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Moscow-Bonn Talks Resume MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Soviet-West German talks on a mutual renunciation of force remain with a three-hour session today after a two-week pause for consultations.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in their talks, met in the Soviet Foreign Ministry for what Mr. Bahr called a "continuation of exchange of opinions."

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Moscow-Bonn Talks Resume MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Soviet-West German talks on a mutual renunciation of force remain with a three-hour session today after a two-week pause for consultations.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in their talks, met in the Soviet Foreign Ministry for what Mr. Bahr called a "continuation of exchange of opinions."

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Moscow-Bonn Talks Resume MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Soviet-West German talks on a mutual renunciation of force remain with a three-hour session today after a two-week pause for consultations.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in their talks, met in the Soviet Foreign Ministry for what Mr. Bahr called a "continuation of exchange of opinions."

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Moscow-Bonn Talks Resume MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—Soviet-West German talks on a mutual renunciation of force remain with a three-hour session today after a two-week pause for consultations.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in their talks, met in the Soviet Foreign Ministry for what Mr. Bahr called a "continuation of exchange of opinions."

The East Germans are seen an early date for the summit, Mr. Brandt does not want to travel until after the visit to Bonn of Swedish Premier Olof Palme, on March 12 and 13.

Geste Spectaculaire

French Laud Nixon's Flight To Meet Pompidou in N.Y.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 3.—The anti-Pompidou demonstrations in Chicago, ironically, did more than anything else to assure the personal success of President Nixon's trip to America, high-ranking French sources said today.

They said the demonstrations gave President Nixon the opportunity for his geste-spectaculaire in flying to New York last night.

Pompidou Ends 8-Day U.S. Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

of the demonstrations, the French leader said, "I will not forget there were incidents that will leave a very slight impression in my memory. In respect to Chicago, it is largely the attitude of the municipal authorities rather than the attitude of the demonstrators that struck me."

In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley, declared today: "Nothing occurred in Chicago during the visit of President Pompidou for which anyone is required to apologize."

Mr. Pompidou had previously expressed criticism of the Chicago police for allowing demonstrators to surround his party.

"There was no demonstration at the airport."

Asked about the sale to Libya of 10 Mirage jets, the French president said, "We did not set out to sell planes. We set out to give a gift to the people of Libya. If we did not sell them to Libya someone else would."

In answer to a follow-up question about the 50 fighter planes Israel has paid for but France has not delivered, Mr. Pompidou said: "The embargo (against Israel) will last as long as the war does. You can't have it any other way."

He suggested that popular feelings in the United States over the Arab-Israeli crisis have been fanned to a degree that is all out of proportion to the problem.

Further, he expressed the opinion that direct Israeli-Arab talks would lead to peace and therefore the big powers must propose settlements to problems in the sensitive area.

Then he walked to a cluster of microphones that had been set up and said with a smile: "Au revoir."

He and his wife then shook hands with a number of diplomats and walked up the ramp to the plane. He waved and waved several times before going inside.

Earlier, Mr. Pompidou attended a breakfast meeting with members of the Business Council for International Understanding. He chided American businessmen for going to other European countries and leaving them to set up plants in France.

After the meeting, former Under-Secretary of State George Ball told newsmen that "the nationalistic note was much less emphasized than under former President Charles de Gaulle."

George McGee, the Texas oilman who is chairman of the council, reported that "Mr. Pompidou favors a general lowering of all tariffs."

Apologies Criticized
NEW YORK, March 3 (UPI).—The Jewish Defense League last night criticized government officials for apologizing to French President Pompidou, declaring that the right of American citizens to orderly and non-violent demonstration will not be infringed upon because of a single man's temper tantrums.

The organization also condemned the French leader for what it called "his rude action and affront to the Jews of America" by not meeting with several Jewish leaders yesterday.

House Approves Compromise Bill On School Outlay

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The House, obviously tired of its long fight with President Nixon over education spending, voted today to accept a compromise \$19.4-billion appropriations bill passed by the Senate.

It contains provisions permitting the use of about \$19 billion. The White House, equally willing to end the battle, let it be known that Mr. Nixon will sign the bill in that form although the total still is about \$800 million over his budget. He vetoed an earlier one that was \$1.2 billion over the budget.

The House vote, 228 to 152, was in the form of an instruction to its conferees to accept the Senate version. Although it is now just a formality, a conference will have to be held between the House and Senate and the agreement reached there put to still one more vote later this week.

Both the Democratic and Republican leaders in the House supported the motion to instruct the conferees despite misgivings about the Senate bill.

for the final dinner for the French President.

The sources were clearly pleased over the turn of events. Official Paris had a case of nerves following the hostile demonstrations in Chicago, but today the sources were openly grateful to Mr. Nixon.

They said it kept the trip from looking out and even turning sour following a reasonably successful Washington beginning.

The sources were echoing Mr. Pompidou's sentiments when he said at last night's dinner that the Nixon gesture had been the "growing achievement" of the trip.

The sources said the trip could only be called "moderately" successful. It showed, they said, that the two presidents had developed a rapport, but that on other levels differences still remained.

They cited the absence for Mr. Pompidou's address to Congress and the demonstrations as being examples of these differences.

They added, however, that differences remained only in Middle East policy, and that in other areas there had been considerable agreement.

The sources were not disappointed that there had been no spectacular achievement during the talks. They said that it rather had been a trip to exchange ideas.

"It was Act II," they said, Act I being Mr. Nixon's visit to Gen. de Gaulle last year.

Both the sources and French commentators said that one of Mr. Pompidou's most important declarations was when he told the National Press Club that the continued presence of a "significant" American military force in Europe was necessary.

The sources said that the declaration was to underline that France is favorable to U.S. troops on the Continent, but opposes the idea of an integrated command.

The first Gaullist politician to comment, René Tomasi, a deputy and former Gaullist official in Morocco, said today that the Chicago demonstrations were "scandalous."

Mr. Tomasi, one of the chiefs of the Gaullist party, said, however, that the demonstrations did more to hurt the Zionist cause than to impair Franco-American relations.

The French press praised Mr. Nixon today for saving the day. After Chicago, the press here had been more critical of Mr. Pompidou's performance than of the demonstrators.

The press had written that Mr. Pompidou overreacted when he criticized Chicago authorities and called the demonstrations "a stain on the face of America."

Today, the influential provincial paper Sud-Ouest wrote: "America doesn't understand Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Pompidou doesn't understand America. But President Nixon, he understands Mr. Pompidou, and that's why the chief of the greatest nation in the world decided to go to New York to shake hands on the face of America."

Le Monde's headline today said that the Nixon gesture "consolidated" the success of the trip. The mass-circulation France-Soir headlined that it "reinforced" friendship between the two countries.

The press had written that Mr. Pompidou overreacted when he criticized Chicago authorities and called the demonstrations "a stain on the face of America."

Today, the influential provincial paper Sud-Ouest wrote: "America doesn't understand Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Pompidou doesn't understand America. But President Nixon, he understands Mr. Pompidou, and that's why the chief of the greatest nation in the world decided to go to New York to shake hands on the face of America."

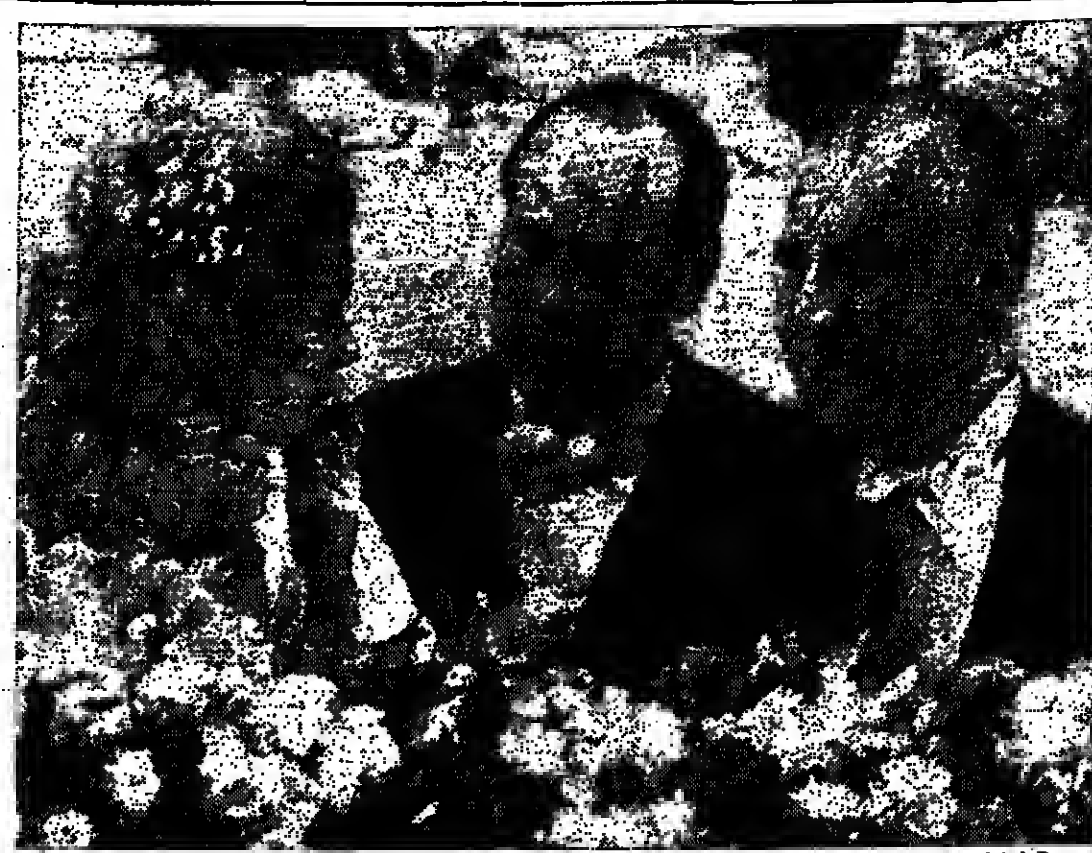
Le Monde's headline today said that the Nixon gesture "consolidated" the success of the trip. The mass-circulation France-Soir headlined that it "reinforced" friendship between the two countries.

The press had written that Mr. Pompidou overreacted when he criticized Chicago authorities and called the demonstrations "a stain on the face of America."

Today, the influential provincial paper Sud-Ouest wrote: "America doesn't understand Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Pompidou doesn't understand America. But President Nixon, he understands Mr. Pompidou, and that's why the chief of the greatest nation in the world decided to go to New York to shake hands on the face of America."

Le Monde's headline today said that the Nixon gesture "consolidated" the success of the trip. The mass-circulation France-Soir headlined that it "reinforced" friendship between the two countries.

The press had written that Mr. Pompidou overreacted when he criticized Chicago authorities and called the demonstrations "a stain on the face of America."



THREE IS COMPANY—When Tricia Nixon, the President's daughter, held a tête-à-tête with broadly smiling French President Georges Pompidou at the Waldorf Monday night, there were three heads. The man in the middle: a somber official interpreter.



DINNER TALK—President Nixon and Mrs. Georges Pompidou at the New York gala.

Johnson Has Pains in Chest And Left Arm

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 3 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson suffered "transient pains" in his chest and left arm today. He was given medication to relieve the discomfort.

"The President had a generally good night, but continues to experience discomfort in his arm and chest," Tom Johnson, the former President's executive assistant, told a medical briefing.

Dr. Col. Robert L. North, chief heart specialist at the Army's Brooke General Hospital, diagnosed the discomfort as "transient pains" not connected with the chest pains that sent the 36th President to the hospital yesterday.

"Our main concern in our current treatment is to try and prevent a heart attack," Col. North said. This is the thrust of our treatment.

Doctors Optimistic
"The current pains do no permanent damage to the heart," he said. "We don't have a bleak outlook. In fact, we are very optimistic."

Brig. Gen. William H. Moncrief, commander of the hospital, said the "discomforts" in Mr. Johnson's heartbeats that caused his hospitalization were still evident.

Col. North said Mr. Johnson, 61, and his wife, who is staying at the hospital, were "in excellent spirits."

"I cannot predict in all honesty what duration of stay in the hospital it will be," Col. North said.

"I would say at least several days."

The Army doctors said Mr. Johnson would be encouraged to return to normal activity when he leaves the hospital.

"We plan to prescribe a period of physical activity for him," Col. North said. "I don't think we have anything concrete about the pains he has had except to say that when he has had them they were over- come with drugs."

Nixon Telephones Ailing Johnson in Texas Hospital

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—President Nixon telephoned former President Lyndon B. Johnson at his Texas hospital room last night and reportedly found the former President "in good spirits."

Mr. Nixon made the call from New York just before he joined French President Georges Pompidou at a banquet.

A spokesman said the two men chatted for about five minutes and Mr. Nixon told Mr. Johnson, 61, who is in Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio, he was sorry to hear he had been hospitalized with chest pains and "he told him to take care of himself."

Mr. Nixon also told Mr. Johnson "he was sure everything would work out satisfactorily" and he told aides after the call that Mr. Johnson seemed to be "in good spirits."

"The current pains do no permanent damage to the heart," he said. "We don't have a bleak outlook. In fact, we are very optimistic."

Brig. Gen. William H. Moncrief, commander of the hospital, said the "discomforts" in Mr. Johnson's heartbeats that caused his hospitalization were still evident.

Col. North said Mr. Johnson, 61, and his wife, who is staying at the hospital, were "in excellent spirits."

"I cannot predict in all honesty what duration of stay in the hospital it will be," Col. North said.

"I would say at least several days."

The Army doctors said Mr. Johnson would be encouraged to return to normal activity when he leaves the hospital.

"We plan to prescribe a period of physical activity for him," Col. North said. "I don't think we have anything concrete about the pains he has had except to say that when he has had them they were over- come with drugs."

Bernadette Devlin Gives Key to N.Y. To Black Panthers

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—A golden key to the city given by Mayor John V. Lindsay to Bernadette Devlin, the Irish civil rights leader, was presented yesterday to the Black Panthers "as a gesture of solidarity with the black liberation and revolutionary socialist movements in America."

The presentation was made by Eamon McCann, chairman of the Derry Labor party, to Robert Bay, who identified himself only as a member of the Panthers, in a hired hall in a building off Union Square.

Mr. McCann, who is associated with Miss Devlin, brought a mimeographed message that he said was from her. In the statement, Miss Devlin said she sympathized with Americans who are in slums, who are hated because they are black and despised because they are poor.

Reagan Orders Inquiry On Arrest of Newsmen

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 3 (UPI).—Gov. Ronald Reagan yesterday ordered an inquiry into the overnight jailing of a United Press International newsmen, who covered the Santa Barbara disturbances last week.

Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Paul Beck, said the governor "does not condone the violation of anyone's rights and has asked for a report" into the arrest of Stewart Slavin, 24, by Santa Barbara County sheriff's deputies.

Students Shout at Mrs. Nixon On Her Arrival in Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3 (UPI).—Pat Nixon arrived here today in a tour of colleges and was greeted by about 60 demonstrators shouting, "Peace now."

The demonstrators, who were identified as members of Students for a Democratic Society, were about 300 feet from her aircraft which landed this morning on a flight from Lansing, Mich.

[The White House had announced the tour would take in five colleges—Michigan State University at Lansing, the University of Kentucky here, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Colorado at Boulder and the School of the Ozarks in Missouri, the New York Times reported.]

[But the President's wife will not set foot on a single campus except the last—a small school for needy students tucked away in the Missouri hills.]

[It is believed that one reason for this is the wish to avoid student demonstrations, which have spared few public figures in recent months. Another is Mrs. Nixon's desire to meet the young volunteers at the source of their activities in town.]

Mrs. Nixon, wearing a peacock blue belted coat and matching blue dress, was taken aback by the chanting. She stammered for a moment in her airport speech but quickly regained her composure and responded to a cheering welcome from about 1,000 persons.

Kentucky Gov. Louis B. Nunn, hobbled by an ankle injury sustained playing basketball, greeted Mrs. Nixon. She teased him about the cast he wore on his injured ankle.

Mrs. Nixon was obviously pleased by the cheers of a group of Girl Scouts and Brownies and the flag-waving Kentuckians who greeted her with a number of signs. One sign simply read, "Pat." Others read "Pat Power" and "UK is No. 1 and So Is Pat," a reference to the University of Kentucky's basketball team, which is ranked second nationally in wire service polls.

Beld high in a roped-off area were the placards of the student demonstrators. One sign read, "70 Billion Dollars for Militarism While One and One-Half Million Starve Why?" Another placard read "Free All the Political Prisoners," and along the side of it was written "Chicago Seven."

"GIs" and "Black Panthers."

As Mrs. Nixon walked along a roped-off area at the airport to thank the crowd she told one middle-aged couple, "Things [in Vietnam] are turning now."

Mrs. Nixon was handed a bouquet of American Beauty roses by Jennifer Nunn, daughter of the governor, as she left her aircraft to begin her tour here of a center for juvenile delinquents and a mental hospital, where student volunteers work.

The First Lady rode in a motorcade from the airport to the Kentucky Village Treatment Center about 10 miles away. The center, about six miles northwest of here, trains delinquents between the ages of 12 and 19.

The 37-year-old Mrs. Nixon encountered another brief demonstration when she arrived at the Hotel Phoenix for lunch. About 30 University of Kentucky students, in a crowd of about 100, chanted, "Peace now, peace now." The First Lady did not pause to shake hands with the spectators.

Nixon Proposes Rail Strike Bill

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—President Nixon today proposed emergency legislation to Congress aimed at averting a nationwide rail strike due to begin at midnight tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon proposed legislation that would put into immediate effect a contract agreed to by three of the four unions involved in the dispute.

The President said: "I urge Congress to act quickly on my proposal, so that a crippling stoppage can be averted and the nation's travelers and shippers can depend on uninterrupted service."

Mr. Nixon outlined his program in a lengthy message to Congress. "When educators, school boards and government officials alike admit that we have a great deal to learn about the way we teach, we will begin to climb up the stairs toward genuine reform," Mr. Nixon said.

His basic points were: • Creation of an early-learning program, established jointly by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity, to set up a network of experimental centers "to discover what works best in early childhood education."

The program will be tied into the large day-care plan included by the administration as part of the Family Assistance Act.

• Legislation to renew for three years the federal charter for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

• Creation of a National Institute of Education—a new agency within HEW—which gradually would take over existing research programs in the Office of Education.

• Creation by executive order of a new presidential committee on school finance to study and develop plans for aiding the fiscal and organizational needs of schools, with particular attention to non-public schools, including Roman Catholic parochial schools.

• He endorsed the "right to read" as a national goal for this decade, saying he would ask Congress to increase available funds to aid in alleviating a national reading problem among younger Americans.

Japan Dedicates Highest Building

TOKYO, March 3 (NYT).—Japan's tallest building, the World Trade Center, was opened for business in Tokyo today with an elaborate ceremony and receptions attended by more than 3,000 dignitaries.

The 40-story building, which dominates the Tokyo skyline, is 499 feet high. Until now, the 36-story Kasumigaseki building was the tallest structure in the country.

The new skyscraper was constructed by the Tokyo Terminal Co. at a cost of \$51 million with the support of the Japanese government and nearly 150 leading corporations.

Moynihan Regrets Advocating 'Benign Neglect' Race Policy

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—Presidential counselor Daniel P. Moynihan, whose writings on the American Negro have caused him trouble in the past, said yesterday that he regretted advising President Nixon to initiate an era of "benign neglect" of racial issues.

Insisting the memorandum containing that advice had been a private communication between Mr. Nixon and himself, Mr. Moynihan hinted angrily that he suspected the document had been stolen.

"I wish," he said at a White House news conference, "people didn't have to feel the only thing that was important was what they could steal, but that sometimes is what people think."

Sharp criticism was expressed by Negro leaders of Mr. Moynihan's use of the term "benign neglect." His actual words—used "doubtless to my regret," he said yesterday—were:

"The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoias and boodlers on all sides."

Had he known the memorandum would one day surface in public print, Mr. Moynihan said of the document he sent to the President Jan. 16, he would have added "a long historical footnote" that would have explained the term "benign neglect."

It was the Earl of Durham who coined the phrase in an 1839 report to the Colonial Office of the United Kingdom, explaining that Canada was progressing in its capability of self-government.

This capability, Lord Durham said, had been made possible by a period of "benign neglect" of Canada by Britain.

Although Mr. Moynihan's use of the term incensed civil rights leaders, they found other portions of his memo distressing.

"Moynihan's memo," said an Urban League spokesman in behalf of the league's director, Whitney Young, "is a long historical footnote."

Mr. Moynihan told the President, among other things, that "outside the South, young husband-wife Negro families have 99 percent of the income of white families."

The author of the report on which Mr. Moynihan based his memo to the President, Herman Miller of the Urban League, said that sentence of Mr. Moynihan's was based on a very narrow sample, a group of 10 percent of the Negro population in the North and West who are married and who are between the ages of 14 and 24. It amounts to 135,000 Negroes. There are 32 million Negroes in the United States.

But Mr. Miller said Mr. Moynihan's memorandum was "a fair estimate of where the Negro is in the economy."

Pigeons Get the Pill
MANCHESTER, N.H., March 3 (AP).—Pigeons here are being fed kernels of corn soaked in an anti-fertility compound that inhibits egg-laying. The project aims at reducing the pigeon population.

5-Point Reform of Schooling Urged on Congress by Nixon

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—President Nixon today proposed a five-point program aimed at ending "genuine reform" of elementary and secondary education in America.

Mr. Nixon outlined his program in a lengthy message to Congress. "When educators, school boards and government officials alike admit that we have a great deal to learn about the way we teach, we will begin to climb up the stairs toward genuine reform," Mr. Nixon said.

His basic points were: • Creation of an early-learning program, established jointly by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity, to set up a network of experimental centers "to discover what works best in early childhood education."

The program will be tied into the large day-care plan included by the administration as part of the Family Assistance Act.

• Legislation to renew for three years the federal charter for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

• Creation of a National Institute of Education—a new agency within HEW—which gradually would take over existing research programs in the Office of Education.

• Creation by executive order of a new presidential committee on school finance to study and develop plans for aiding the fiscal and organizational needs of schools, with particular attention to non-public schools, including Roman Catholic parochial schools.

• He endorsed the "right to read" as a national goal for this decade, saying he would ask Congress to increase available funds to aid in alleviating a national reading problem among younger Americans.

take the best route to Miami and Mexico

AERONAVES DE MEXICO offers you a comfortable passage, making the journey to Miami and Mexico even more appealing, providing the ideal stepping-off point for the whole of the Central and Southern United States, as well as the Caribbean and Latin America.

PARIS: Reservations Tel. 742 11 40
Ticket Offices: 114 Champs Elysées, Tel. 359 57 80
Bd. des Capucines (1 Rue Scribe) Tel. 742 38 60
Our Representative for France: 5 Rue du Helder
Tel. 770 95 30 - 770 95 49
MADRID: Av. José Antonio, 88 Tel. 248 58 02
ROME: Via Boncompagni, 53-55 Tel. 48 06 38
BASLE: Hordstrasse, 45 Tel. 42 66 44



AERONAVES DE MEXICO

Consult your travel Agent or

Mixed Bag

Whatever President Pompidou was hunting in America, he will return with a mixed bag of impressions. President Nixon went to unusual lengths to reassure his French colleague as to the esteem in which France is held, officially, in the United States. The demonstrators made a particular effort to point out that it was French policy, not France, that they were protesting against. Local authorities behaved badly, but the police, except in Chicago (which is almost always an exception in this respect) were very efficient. It is unfortunate that Mr. Pompidou, in some of his remarks and in failing to meet with a Jewish group, and Mrs. Pompidou, in by-passing a UN luncheon, seemed to emphasize the exceptions—for by today's untidy standards, the tour went reasonably well.

President Nixon made a point at the farewell dinner in New York which the French—and the Pompidous—should take to heart. He remarked that he wanted the French president and his wife "to see our country, the United States, as a president of the United States saw it—and I must say, we overdid it a bit, as we usually do."

In other words, Mr. Nixon could expect the same problems with respect to demonstrations that Mr. Pompidou encountered. The elaborate discourtesy of the demonstra-

tion can crop up with little regard for personality, policy or prestige. Nor is this phenomenon confined to the United States. President Eisenhower was hailed by millions in India, a nation with which the United States has many points of disagreement; he had to abandon his Japanese visit—although officially, Japanese and American relations have been almost uniformly good. Mr. Nixon has his own memories of a stormy Latin American tour as Vice-President, and he is aware that he would probably be shouted down, as President, in several areas of the country, including a number of college campuses.

In other words, the French and their president can be assured that the tour went as well as might have been expected, and that the over-reaction of the demonstrators—and of the Pompidous—should not affect the basic assumptions of the Franco-American relationship. There are politicians on both sides of the water who may try to exploit some of the incidents—but if they should meet any manner of success, it would not be the incidents, but underlying differences that would be responsible. And as responsible citizens in both countries hope that these differences may ultimately be bridged, rather than widened, the prospects for successful political exploitation of the less pleasant aspects of the tour are remote.

Democracy at Work in Austria

The narrow defeat of the incumbent People's party by the Socialists in Austria's eighth postwar parliamentary election serves as a reminder that Europe now takes as a matter of course a peaceful, democratic election in what was once a vortex of the cold war—even an election that portends a change of government leadership.

Austria's permanent neutrality, the price cheerfully paid in 1955 for restoration of independence, was not at issue in Sunday's balloting. Nor was Austria's promising bid for an agreement with the European Economic Community, a bid made with Moscow's acquiescence.

The Socialists, who long ago followed their West German counterparts in junking their Marxist ideological baggage, won on their pledge to build "a modern Austria." They emphasized improved health, education, en-

vironment and, in general, an appeal to youth, voting at 19 for the first time.

The People's party had accumulated the inevitable grievance from four years of running alone and from a previous 20 years of heading coalitions with the Socialists as junior partner. As the Socialists have fallen just short of an absolute majority in the National Council, a renewal of the grand coalition now seems likely, but this time with the Socialists as senior partner and Bruno Kreisky as chancellor. Mr. Kreisky, foreign minister from 1959 to 1966, is widely credited for the impressive Socialist comeback this year.

At any rate, free Austria has again given the world a wholesome example of democracy at work and a reminder that seemingly intractable international problems sometimes get resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Youth and Suffrage

If the case for lowering the voting age rested solely on the most widely repeated argument for it, the cause would not be worth pursuing. Those who are old enough to work, pay taxes and go to war are not necessarily old enough to vote, there being certain differences in the qualifications for the four activities. But there are other reasons for taking such action, and they are cogent enough to have won the support of 68 senators who now favor amending the Constitution to that end.

The chief one is that the young people presently in the affected age bracket are far better prepared educationally for the voting privilege than the bulk of the nation's voters have been throughout much of its history. Only a half-century ago fewer than 17 percent of American youngsters were graduated from high school and fewer than 8 percent went to college. Today close to 80 percent are high school graduates and roughly 45 percent get some form of higher education.

Yet the nation does seem to have qualms about lowering the voting age. The New York Legislature has made a tentative move in that direction, but recent attempts in other states have been easily defeated. Re-

luctance to give the vote to these young citizens rests mainly on their supposed immaturity, an argument reinforced by highly publicized accounts of student rioting, drug addiction, political lunacy and other such suggestions of instability.

On this aspect of the question, the nation should have been impressed by the testimony of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the president of San Francisco State College. Of the 18,000 students at his embattled institution, no more than 1,000 participated in the disorder, and of those arrested, one-half were well over the present voting age. If it is any comfort to fearful conservatives, Georgia has had 16-year-olds voting since 1943, and its present governor is Lester G. Maddox—an argument which we realize could defeat the amendment.

Contrary to our original views, we have become concerned that enfranchisement of this group of Americans is a matter of empty justice. To grant it would give them a sense that they have indeed a stake in their society and a political voice to protect it. To continue to treat them, instead, as children—although many of them have children of their own—can only deepen an already dangerously widespread sense of alienation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou in America

French President Pompidou's visit to America is just one phase in the difficult process of rapprochement between the two countries. But at least it marks a continuation of the contact which began with President Nixon's meeting with Gen. de Gaulle a year ago. At that time there were the first signs of a kind of "detente" between Paris and Washington.

Today, for lack of any concrete facts, it is still necessary to conjure up two centuries of friendship and the spirit of Lafayette in order to demonstrate Franco-American solidarity during a state visit. But the development of French policy, which has been characterized by a visible pragmatism in recent months, is moving in a direction

which permits the assumption that the future will bring more than this mere exchange of polite phrases.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

No one had any illusions that the U.S. demonstrations would force President Pompidou to release the 50 Mirages to Israel or to call off the planes and oil deal with Libya. The demonstrations were aimed at achieving one thing: to demonstrate dissatisfaction with French policy, to disrupt the French president's visit to the United States and to turn his smile-campaign into chaos.

All this has been achieved and Mr. Pompidou has indeed good reason to be angry.

—From *Ma'ariv* (Tel Aviv).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 4, 1895

VIENNA—The *Gazzetta di Venezia* announces that the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has received orders to reinforce the Russian fleet in the East. It is believed that the squadron will not return to the Mediterranean. At all events for the present, Russia having no vital interests at stake in those waters. All efforts, moreover, to secure a naval station there have failed. The European Powers having declined to grant any port to Russia for that purpose.

Fifty Years Ago

March 4, 1920

PARIS—With the same quiet determination that characterized his dramatic entry into and his brief participation in the politics of the new republic, of which he may well be called the father, M. Paderewski, former premier of the Polish Republic, has retired into private life. "I don't think that I shall ever go on the concert platform again," said the great man, "but then in music there are so many things one can do, like composing worthwhile music in peace."



Results of the Dialogue

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Pompidou's visit to the United States, although it excited organized effervescence in some cities, was essentially a useful political event. President Nixon wisely rescued it from the threat of emotional failure at the end by an effective personal intervention.

The Franco-American conversations cleared away some misunderstanding bequeathed by previous French and U.S. global policies. Moreover, without erecting historical milestones, they managed to achieve several theoretical agreements.

The most important talks Pompidou had were confidential dialogues with President Nixon. These ranged over many subjects, including not only the Middle East—subject of passionate manifestations—but also NATO, the Soviet Union and prospects in Vietnam.

The French appear to feel, despite public criticism of their Middle East policy—with special reference to the continuing arms blockade of Israel while Mirage jets are sold to Libya—that the long-range approaches of Washington and Paris are more harmonious than believed.

Mideast Borders

Pompidou and Nixon agreed that Israel must be insured as a viable, independent state but that this need not imply acceptance of the same precise line on which its final borders should be. They also agreed that the Soviet Union as well as Europe and the United States had justifiable interests in the Middle East.

Nevertheless, while conceding as much to Moscow, they also were in accord that this should in no way be allowed to diminish the valid regional interests of the United States, France or Europe. Within this vague and conceptual framework of approach, so liked by Nixon, both men seemed to feel that differences in their Arab-Israeli policies, which now seem so sharp, may eventually be reconciled.

The second major and delicate diplomatic topic faced was apparently the North Atlantic Alliance. Here Nixon, in order to avoid needless argument with the French, who have withdrawn from NATO's integrated "organization," took pains to speak of the "alliance" and not "NATO."

Staying Allied

When this subject was discussed, Pompidou indicated French resolve to remain allied indefinitely, although nothing was said, even by indirection, about the remote chance of future reintegration into NATO itself, of Paris putting the "O" back into the North Atlantic treaty. The French president, nevertheless, endorsed Nixon's outline of the alliance's fundamental *raison d'être*.

This seems to have been presented accordingly. The alliance was founded 21 years ago for three principal reasons: (1) in 1949, Western Europe was weak and destitute; (2) the Soviet Union was threatening from the east with military and political pressures; (3) and a pattern had to be devised into which Germany could some day be fitted.

In their colloquy it appears the two presidents concluded that point (1) had largely been invalidated, since Europe was now unquestionably prosperous and could become considerably stronger in a military sense. Likewise there was agreement, with reference to point

(2) that Russia now was less threatening, although it became evident in the conversations that the United States is by no means so sure of this as France professes to be.

Where there was not even a shadow of discord was point (3). Both men were clearly eager to preserve an overall North Atlantic Alliance that made a home for West Germany and assured its protection, above all during the difficult period while Bonn seeks to work out new relationships with Moscow and the East European capitals.

Diplomatic Forum

Neither Washington nor Paris, while favoring the aims and methods of Bonn's explorations, wants the West Germans to risk moving too fast in any search for change. They agree that the al-

liance provides a useful diplomatic forum in which to discuss these problems.

There was no discussion about Europe's old nightmare—the possibility of an atomically armed Germany—or Europe's old dream—the possibility of a European nuclear force, initially founded upon Franco-British collaboration. Indeed, the matter never came up.

An effort was made to minimize short-range differences of approach and to maximize long-range similarities of objective. On parting, the two chiefs of state seemed to concur that old shibboleths had been removed and the atmosphere realistically prepared for future cooperation. Both presidents appear genuinely pleased. Considering the ill omens and gloom atmosphere just before Pompidou took off from Paris, this in itself is a low-keyed triumph.

Unexciting Election Year

By David S. Broder

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Two weeks from yesterday Illinois holds its primary election to launch the 1970 campaign year. Rarely if ever has an election season opened with less sense that anything important hinges on the outcome of the voting.

That is odd, for in conventional terms the stakes are rather large. To the Republicans, 1970 represents the vital second step to Richard Nixon's long-term plan to place his party securely in control of the entire government.

Already the GOP holds the White House and virtually every important governorship. This fall it is aiming for a majority in the Senate, which would require the capture of seven seats from the Democrats—a difficult but not impossible feat. Equally important, the Republicans are trying to hold their position in the state capitals, with a view to controlling the congressional redistricting that will follow this year's census.

With the shift of seats to suburban areas and to California, Florida and other sunshine states, the Republicans could be in a strong position to bid for control of the House in 1972, when Mr. Nixon will be on the ballot to provide continuity for his candidates, and thus to establish the GOP as the party of government for the first time in two generations.

Scrambling Hard

Given these stakes, it is not surprising that massive commitments of money and political talent are being made by the Republicans to this year's races. And given this challenge, it is no wonder the deficit-ridden and divided Democrats are scrambling so hard to hold their congressional majority.

Add to this the fact that 1970 is also a testing year for such national figures as Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, Sen. Edward Brooke, D. Mass., Hubert Humphrey and George Wallace, and it would seem normal for there to be a strong sense of an anticipation of an exciting campaign ahead.

Instead, there is an enveloping distaste, which can be explained only by the widespread belief that the results—whichever party wins—will not really change the basic alignment of forces in Congress or the country on vital issues. Though Republicans will presumably seek to capitalize on the suc-

cess of "Vietnamization," there is no sign the voters believe the process of gradual withdrawal Mr. Nixon has started would accelerate if the congressional Democrats (who have for the most part supported him) were summarily stripped of their majority.

Conversely, though the Democrats will presumably campaign against inflation and recession, it is unlikely many voters will be persuaded that putting more Democrats in Congress will magically reduce unemployment and prices and interest rates.

What the voters perceive quite clearly is that—for better or worse—the majorities of both parties are pretty much in agreement on the present package of national programs and priorities. The discrepancy to the extent it exists, is provided by a small minority in each party, whose status is unlikely to be changed significantly by the results of this year's voting.

Congress in all its vital parts presents a picture of almost unparalleled coziness between the majority factions of the two parties. Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott agree on so many issues that it is doubtful even their fellow senators could discern the changes that would result from their swapping titles of majority and minority leader.

An Appropriations Committee chaired by Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota, now the ranking Republican, would not be any less solicitous of farm subsidies or more responsive to urban programs than it is under the current chairmanship of Sen. Richard E. Russell, D. Ga.

An Armed Services Committee headed by Republican Margaret Chase Smith of Maine would be no less devoted to protecting Pentagon projects than it is today under Democrat John Stennis of Mississippi.

Business and Labor

Business interests would be no better and no worse protected if the Finance Committee were chaired by Wallace F. Bennett, R. Utah, than they are today under Sen. Russell B. Long, D. La. And labor would not find life notably easier or harder if the Labor and Public Welfare Committee chairmanship passed from Ralph Yarborough, D. Texas, to Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y.

No conceivable outcome—whether

History's Prisoners: Six U.S. Divisions

By Hans J. Morgenthau

CHICAGO—American thinking on foreign policy moves by perverse analogies. More than half a million men went to Vietnam because of the memory of Munich and World War II. It was thought that, by fighting in Vietnam, the United States could forestall aggression elsewhere and thus prevent World War III.

Now it is withdrawing a considerable number of troops from Vietnam and it is thought that it ought to withdraw a considerable number from Europe as well.

A resolution sponsored by 51 senators expresses the sense of the Senate that, "with changes and improvements in the technique of modern warfare and because of the vast increase in the capacity of the United States to wage war and to move military forces and equipment by air, substantial reduction of U.S. forces permanently stationed in Europe can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or ability to meet our commitment under the North Atlantic Treaty."

This resolution is supported by three main arguments: first, the nations of Western Europe are financially able to shoulder a greater burden of defense; second, the credibility of the American commitment to the defense of Western Europe does not depend upon the number of American troops stationed in Europe; and third, in case of need, American troops could be ferried by air to Europe in short order. These arguments are valid as far as they go, but they miss the basic military and political points of the problem.

Time for a Pause

Two fundamentally different conceptions of the function the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its American contingent are supposed to perform have been at odds virtually since the inception of the alliance. According to one, NATO serves primarily as a "trip wire" to make it clear to the members of the Warsaw Pact that if they were to take one step beyond the line of military demarcation of 1945, they would be automatically at war with the members of NATO and, more particularly, the United States.

The other conceives of NATO as a conventional shield which will stop the armies of the Warsaw Pact at the line of demarcation of 1945 (the so-called forward strategy) or at some fall-back position, giving the nations of the Warsaw Pact the opportunity to pause before both sides resort to

nuclear weapons. The conflict between these two conceptions never has been resolved.

In theory, NATO has always adhered to the concept of the shield, at one time demanding 11 divisions for that purpose. But in practice, with about 25 divisions it has been reduced to performing in a confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations, hardly more than the function of the "trip wire."

Thus, in reality, the American troops stationed in West Germany have performed primarily a symbolic function. They make it unmistakably clear to the nations of the Warsaw Pact that those nations can step over the line of demarcation only by going to war against the United States.

It is obvious that this symbolic function could be performed by any number of American divisions and that the speed with which American troops could be sent from the United States to Europe is irrelevant for it. It is only by an accident of history, caused probably by inability to decide upon the function to be performed by them, that Americans settled upon the number of six divisions.

But the historic fact that for more than 20 years the United States has tied this symbolic function to its military presence in West Germany to the requirements of the divisions stationed there, however irrelevant that number is for the performance of that symbolic function, makes it impossible to openly and drastically reduce that number without reducing at the same time the weight of the symbolic function.

To put it crudely: Reduce the number of U.S. divisions stationed in West Germany by one-third and you have reduced the weight of their symbolic function by one-third.

In other words, as concerns the number of these divisions, Americans are the prisoners of history. They can adapt manpower in West Germany to the requirements of their symbolic function by unobtrusively thinning out the effectiveness of the divisions stationed there, which has been done for years. But Washington cannot afford to openly and drastically reduce the number of divisions without impairing the symbolic function of the remaining ones.

Hans J. Morgenthau is the Albert A. Michener distinguished service professor and director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago. His latest book is "A New Foreign Policy for the United States."

Letters

France and NATO

President Pompidou's statement at the first public appearance of his American tour, that the United States should maintain a "significant military presence" in Europe, has an ironic ring when weighed against the background of France's uncooperative attitude toward NATO, and the threat to the peace

and security of the West that this implies.

The chain reaction of indifference resulting from this attitude has lowered NATO's present strength beyond what it might have been had France cooperated as fully as the other members in the support of the NATO defense organization. It might even be said that if NATO had received this support at the time of the 1945-46 crisis, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, it is doubtful if the Soviets would have dared risk that invasion, and as long as that is withheld the entire peace and security of the West will remain in jeopardy.

JAMES BARNES.

Foreign Influence

America as a nation of immigrants has traditionally been jealous of the influence of any racial or religious group, especially one with strong European ties.

During a presidential election in the 19th century, the British ambassador wrote a letter to a outraged Englishman suggesting which candidate would most likely serve British interests. In the election the candidate was annihilated. President Kennedy had to swear over television to the American electorate that even though he was a Catholic, he would put America's interests ahead of the pope's orders.

Any candidate offering the support of Russia knows ahead of time that it is the kiss of death.

It will be interesting to see whether Tel Aviv can succeed where London, Rome and Moscow failed.

J. L. JAMES

Canvus.

Prisoners
Had Refused Offer

Democrats Persuade O'Brien To Return as Party Chairman

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Democratic leaders broke a three-day deadlock today by convincing Lawrence F. O'Brien to accept a draft to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Last week the executive committee of the national party had asked O'Brien to accept the post but he refused.

Last night the committee unanimously decided to urge Mr. O'Brien to reconsider and today he agreed to return to the post he left a little over a year ago.

In a short statement, Mr. O'Brien said: "If the Democratic National Committee ratifies the recommendation of its executive committee to draft me as chairman, I must accept the decision and serve my party."

The 108-member National Committee meets Thursday to choose a chairman to succeed Sen. Fred B. Harris of Oklahoma, who resigned.

The move to ask Mr. O'Brien to reconsider came after hours of deliberation by the executive committee. Some members favored former Indiana Gov. Matthew E. Welsh and others leaned toward Joseph Grangle, Democratic chairman of Erie County, N.Y.

Setback for Humphrey
The indecision in itself was a setback for Hubert H. Humphrey, who on Sunday had announced he would Gov. Welsh.

Mr. O'Brien had been the most popular choice among Democratic leaders. They were stunned when their favorite, now in the public relations consulting business in New York, rejected the offer.

Spanish Coal Mine Strike
OVEDO, Spain, March 3 (AP)—Over 4,200 miners failed to report for the morning shift in Spain's largest coal-mining area here today, out of an Asturias mining labor force about 35,000 strong.

25% Drop in ROTC Recruits Reported for Year by Laird

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—A sharp drop in enrollments in the Reserve Officers Training Corps this school year was reported by the Defense Department.

The decline, estimated at 25 percent, was attributed to several factors, including the growing animosity toward the military on the campus and a "wait-and-see" attitude on the part of some students, engendered by increasing prospects that they may not be drafted.

In an annual report on the status of reserve forces, the secretary of defense, Melvin R. Laird, said the principal reason for the decline was a shift from a compulsory to a voluntary program at 49 colleges and university units. In many cases, the shift was due, at least in part, to pressure from anti-military elements on campus.

The ROTC, a four-year program that offers military training while a man is in college and an officer's commission on graduation, is providing nearly half of all new officers to the active duty forces. The Defense Department is seeking \$7.700 new male officers in fiscal year 1970—which ends June 30. Of this number, 32,700 are expected to come from ROTC.

Although a panel appointed by Mr. Laird last year reported in October that enthusiasm for the program had undergone a noticeable decline, they expressed confidence that over-all requirements could be met.

The report made public yesterday, however, cautions that "a continuing decline in ROTC enrollment may require a reassessment of production objectives for fiscal year 1971 and beyond. A further reduction (in enrollment) may lower the quality of the product."

The proposals in the report include:

- Increasing the subsistence pay



Lawrence P. O'Brien

Maoist Students in Dublin Jeer Kennedy After Speech

DUBLIN, March 3 (Reuters)—Sen. Edward Kennedy was jeered by about 300 left-wing students, shouting "imperialist get out" at Dublin University tonight.

The senator faced the hostile demonstration by pro-Mao students as he left the university building after delivering the Edmund Burke Memorial Lecture at the bi-centenary meeting of Trinity College Historical Society.

The demonstration was part of an anti-U.S. week declared by left-wing students of Trinity College at the university.

Sen. Kennedy was interrupted once during his address which called for an end to worldwide oppression.

A student was bodily removed from the auditorium after interrupting "Down with American imperialism. Long live Mao."

The senator said at the outset that he entered the building to hear a telephone conversation that a bomb would explode in five minutes. "We will soon know," he added offhandedly. No bomb exploded and the police said they had no reports of a bomb threat.

Sen. Kennedy said in his speech that oppression was the greatest threat to a progressive society.

The tyranny of conscious oppression existed between nations openly, as in the political situation of Eastern Europe, he said. It also existed internally in a blatant fashion, as in South Africa, or with greater sophistication, as in Northern Ireland, the senator added.

"However it exists, it is detrimental to all men and to peace," he declared.

Cites Oppression of Blacks
"In my country, black people are oppressed. We live with this fact despite the effect it has had on our history and on modern life," he said.

"Rebellions, uprisings, civil war, the degradation on blacks and whites alike, all this has been suffered rather than adjustments that would rid us of this strain."

Sen. Kennedy said the people of America knew what their weapons could do to another country and the world, and they knew that the same could happen to them.

"But as in some mad chess game, for ROTC cadets. The current authorization allows payment of \$50 a month to junior and senior cadets. "We would like to double it," said one Defense Department officer involved in corps matters.

Expanding the flexibility of the ROTC scholarship program. Defense planners would like to increase the number of tuition scholarships allowed under this program. The number is now limited to \$500.

Authorizing direct reimbursement of colleges and universities with ROTC units. This would involve payments for building space, administrative assistance and related costs. The panel appointed last year by Mr. Laird urged payment of \$400 to participating schools for each cadet graduated and commissioned.

Rightist Receives Plurality In Orderly Guatemalan Vote

By Juan de Onis

GUATEMALA CITY, March 3 (UPI)—Col. Carlos Arana Osorio, a right-wing candidate, was declared the official winner yesterday of the Guatemalan presidential elections. He defeated two opponents.

The national electoral registry gave Col. Arana a wide margin of victory with a total of 546,335 votes. The official final returns were:

Col. Arana, 546,335.
Mario Fuentes Piarucini, candidate of the governing Revolutionary party, 194,795.
Jorge Lucas Caballeros, candidate of the Christian Democratic party, 115,865.

Setback for Centrists
After four shaky years in power, beleaguered by a violent left-wing guerrilla movement and conflicts with powerful right-wing business interests over party appeared to have suffered a severe electoral setback.

The official returns indicated, however, that Col. Arana's victory margin would fall short of the 50 percent of the votes required constitutionally for direct election.

Paul Christman, Ex-All-America, Is Dead at 51

LAKE FOREST, Ill., March 3 (AP)—Paul Christman, 51, former All-America football player from the University of Missouri, and most recently a television commentator, died of a heart ailment in Lake Forest hospital yesterday.

Mr. Christman had entered the hospital Saturday night. He had suffered mild heart seizures in the past.

After setting yard-gaining records as a Missouri quarterback from 1933 through 1940, Mr. Christman played in the backfield of the then Chicago Cardinals, who won the National Football League championship in 1947 by defeating the Philadelphia Eagles, 28-21.

Mr. Christman worked as a television color man, reporting on both American and National Football League games. He had worked for all three major networks, most recently for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Russian-born Joseph B. Schechtman, 79, an outstanding world Zionist leader and writer on Zionist affairs, died Sunday at his home here after a heart attack.

Walter Lewis Campbell
WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Walter Lewis Campbell, 55, a retired State Department official who specialized in Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, died at his home in Bethesda, Md., Sunday following a long illness.

Israel Is Reviled In the Soviet Press

MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI)—In the most vitriolic outburst of a three-week-long anti-Israeli campaign, the Soviet press today reviled Israelis as barbarous, fascist racists who are headed for defeat.

Most major newspapers carried extensive displays of pictures, letters, editorials and signed articles accusing Israel of misdeeds ranging from cynicism to the murder of women and children.

The strongest language was in the armed-forces daily Krasnaya Zvezda, which fulminated against Israeli troops who "are building their motherland on the bones of Arab women and children slain by bombs and burned by napalm."

Pure blooded soldiers of Israel are acting as Hitler's henchmen did in the last war and as America is acting now in Vietnam."

public. But in political circles there was some tension.

Making the congress responsible for choosing the president poses a dramatic problem for the Revolutionary party, which has a majority of 36 deputies in the 55-member legislature.

President Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, leader of the Revolutionary party, said before the election that he would assure the succession of whoever won the direct vote. Mr. Fuentes said that he would step aside as a contender if he failed to win a plurality in the popular vote.

Party Confers
The idea of certifying Col. Arana's election to a four-year term goes down hard, however, with many Revolutionary party members.

The party's national directorate was called into session with Mr. Fuentes yesterday afternoon to consider the situation.

"If the Revolutionary party deputies don't vote for Col. Arana, there could be a civil war here, and they know it," a diplomatic observer said.

Col. Arana gained fame as leader of the Zacapeco garrison in northeastern Guatemala that wiped out a rural guerrilla movement in that area. Many peasants were killed there between 1968 and 1969.

He is referred to by Guatemalan leftists as the "assassin colonel." But he is revered by the anti-Communist right that has strong political roots here.

1,000 Attack U.S. Embassy In Manila

Police Smash March Against 'Imperialism'

By Philip Shabecoff

MANILA, March 3 (UPI)—With gunfire and flashing clubs, Manila riot police broke up and stampeded a column of demonstrators trying to march on the U.S. Embassy tonight.

The demonstrators, who numbered about 1,000, had split off from a mass "people's protest march," which had wound through Manila all afternoon to protest, among other things, "American imperialism."

The march was to have been peaceful, according to its organizers, who included the Movement for a Democratic Philippines, an organization of leftist student and labor groups, as well as striking drivers of jeepneys, the gaudily decorated, converted jeeps that are used by the thousands as minibuses in Manila.

However, some of those who advanced on the American Embassy were armed with gasoline bombs and, according to the police, several carried firearms.

The demonstrators never reached the embassy. As the head of the column marched down the street approaching the embassy compound, somebody threw a Molotov cocktail. The police and Philippine Marines guarding the embassy immediately opened fire with pistols and rifles.

Most of the shots seemed to be aimed over the heads of the demonstrators. But at least one young man was taken to a nearby hospital with a gunshot wound in his thigh.

Next to him lay another boy with a fractured skull. One newspaperman was shot in the foot.

The demonstrators scattered in panic and never were able to start back to the embassy. For the rest of the evening and into the morning, they fought small skirmishes with the police.

U.S. Will Shift Planes to Spain

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—Some U.S. Air Force operations at Wheelus Air Base, near Tripoli, will be shifted to Zaragoza, Spain, the Defense Department said today.

The Spanish government announced last week that it had granted permission for the United States to reopen temporarily the Zaragoza base.

The Defense Department said today that "the operation is a temporary interim solution to partially offset the loss of the training capability at Wheelus." Twelve aircraft and 600 airmen will be assigned to Zaragoza.

Springer Fined Again For Failure to Testify

BERLIN, March 3 (UPI)—A West Berlin court fined West German publisher Axel Springer 1,000 marks (\$276) yesterday for again failing to appear as a witness at the trial of Horst Mahler, a leftist lawyer charged with leading a violent demonstration against the Springer plant here two years ago.

The publisher's attorney said Mr. Springer had gone abroad because he thought his testimony no longer was wanted.

Mr. Springer was fined 500 marks (\$138) two weeks ago for not appearing.

Mr. Mahler's lawyer said he wanted Mr. Springer to testify in connection with an allegation that Mr. Springer had ordered his newspapers to slant their reports against Mr. Mahler.

Iraqi Ex-Premier Doomed in Absentia

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 3 (AP)—Col. Abdul Razak el-Naeef, former Iraqi premier, has been sentenced to death in absentia by a special court in Baghdad, the Iraqi News Agency reported last night.

The agency said Mr. el-Naeef was found guilty of involvement in an abortive attempt to overthrow the leftist Iraqi government last December.

Mr. el-Naeef became premier after a Ba'athist coup in July 1968. He was deposed after 13 days in power. His current whereabouts are unknown.

S. N. Vietnam Offices Attacked in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 3 (AP)—Three windows were broken and the front door damaged at the newly opened South Vietnamese information office here last night. Police reported 200 demonstrators made the attack.

Later last night, two windows were smashed at the North Vietnamese Embassy, which was covered with black paint. There were no witnesses to the second incident.

Massachusetts Has Gonorrhea Epidemic

BOSTON, March 3 (UPI)—The chief of the state's division of communicable diseases says Massachusetts is in the throes of an epidemic of gonorrhea, aided by the birth control pill.

Israel Says Arabs Step Up Lebanon Guerrilla Inflow

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, March 3 (UPI)—Arab guerrillas are infiltrating into Israel from Lebanon along the entire length of their common frontier and at a record pace, a senior Israeli military officer said yesterday.

He reported that there had been 31 incidents this year—all but a few of them sabotage by said Arabs. Last year saw only a few incidents a month, most of them shooting across the border.

According to the officer, 28 of this year's incursions had taken place in the past two weeks, and he described the situation as "very serious."

It is considered highly likely here that unless Lebanese authorities move to curb the guerrillas, Israeli military units will move against them inside Lebanon.

The infiltrators have been operating within a five-mile belt, crossing the unfenced border to plant explosives under houses and around isolated structures in the hilly Galilee area.

Israeli Army officials, reporting the latest incursion, said Arabs involved in a clash near Bukata, in the Golan Heights near the Syrian cease-fire line, had crossed from Lebanon, ten miles to the west.

In another incident, an irrigation pipe was sabotaged near Zarit, an Israeli settlement about ten miles from the Mediterranean Sea along the Lebanese border. The two incidents were 40 miles apart, reflecting the new scope of guerrilla activities.

The senior Israeli officer told newsmen that until this year, Arab guerrillas operating from Lebanon had been confined to an area between the Hashani River and the Hermon mountain range, a ten-mile-wide strip of the border at the northern end of Israel.

They had now been allowed to expand westward, to within a few miles of the Mediterranean, and were infiltrating across the entire length of their 50-mile-long border.

He said that a few hundred guerrillas were involved in the almost daily incursions, while others had set up bases in refugee camps and villages in the Lebanese hinterland.

Agreements between the guerrillas and Lebanese authorities signed in Cairo and recently in Beirut had specified that there be no shooting across the border.

Lebanese authorities, it is assumed here, apparently thought they would not be held responsible for guerrilla activities that were conducted within Israeli territory.

But the Israelis do not see it that way and they have held Arab governments responsible for all activities launched from their territory.

Israeli Army officials, reporting the latest incursion, said Arabs involved in a clash near Bukata, in the Golan Heights near the Syrian cease-fire line, had crossed from Lebanon, ten miles to the west.

In another incident, an irrigation pipe was sabotaged near Zarit, an Israeli settlement about ten miles from the Mediterranean Sea along the Lebanese border. The two incidents were 40 miles apart, reflecting the new scope of guerrilla activities.

The senior Israeli officer told newsmen that until this year, Arab guerrillas operating from Lebanon had been confined to an area between the Hashani River and the Hermon mountain range, a ten-mile-wide strip of the border at the northern end of Israel.

They had now been allowed to expand westward, to within a few miles of the Mediterranean, and were infiltrating across the entire length of their 50-mile-long border.

He said that a few hundred guerrillas were involved in the almost daily incursions, while others had set up bases in refugee camps and villages in the Lebanese hinterland.

Agreements between the guerrillas and Lebanese authorities signed in Cairo and recently in Beirut had specified that there be no shooting across the border.

Lebanese authorities, it is assumed here, apparently thought they would not be held responsible for guerrilla activities that were conducted within Israeli territory.

But the Israelis do not see it that way and they have held Arab governments responsible for all activities launched from their territory.

Israeli Army officials, reporting the latest incursion, said Arabs involved in a clash near Bukata, in the Golan Heights near the Syrian cease-fire line, had crossed from Lebanon, ten miles to the west.

In another incident, an irrigation pipe was sabotaged near Zarit, an Israeli settlement about ten miles from the Mediterranean Sea along the Lebanese border. The two incidents were 40 miles apart, reflecting the new scope of guerrilla activities.

The senior Israeli officer told newsmen that until this year, Arab guerrillas operating from Lebanon had been confined to an area between the Hashani River and the Hermon mountain range, a ten-mile-wide strip of the border at the northern end of Israel.

They had now been allowed to expand westward, to within a few miles of the Mediterranean, and were infiltrating across the entire length of their 50-mile-long border.

He said that a few hundred guerrillas were involved in the almost daily incursions, while others had set up bases in refugee camps and villages in the Lebanese hinterland.

Agreements between the guerrillas and Lebanese authorities signed in Cairo and recently in Beirut had specified that there be no shooting across the border.

U.S. Still Mulls Sale of More Arms to Israel

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI)—The White House said today the decision on whether or not to furnish additional jets and other arms to Israel "is in the National Security Council process."

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that most of the staff work to develop various options for the President to deal with the controversial subject of selling arms to the Israelis had been completed. He said, however, he had no idea if or when a decision on the sale of Phantom jets would be announced.

President Nixon said in his news conference on Jan. 30 that he expected to reach a decision on arming the Israelis within 30 days, but White House sources later said that such a decision might not be announced immediately.

Mr. Nixon will meet with the National Security Council tomorrow.

Israeli warplanes returned to the attack this afternoon, pounding mortar and anti-aircraft emplacements at the southern end of the canal in an hour-long raid, the spokesman said.

The spokesman later said four Israeli soldiers were wounded in a mine explosion late last night.

Egyptian Raid on Canal
CAIRO, March 3 (AP)—Egyptian jets raided Israeli military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal, the military command here announced.

Radio Cairo quoted a military spokesman as saying "Egyptian fighter bombers bombed Israeli positions at 10:15. The Israelis were seen carrying off their casualties."

The spokesman said all Egyptian warplanes returned while fires blazed in Israeli military strongholds.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you

New buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a firm located at the Diamond center of the world! Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL
DIAMOND SALES
Diamond houses
51, Kruisstraat
Antwerp-Belgium
tel. 51.93.04
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Rabat Honors Astronauts

RABAT, Morocco, March 3 (UPI)—America's three Apollo-13 astronauts met King Hassan of Morocco today and were decorated with the Order of Scientific Merit. The three, Charles Conrad, Richard F. Gordon and Alan B. Bean, were later to be honored at a government dinner.



Movies aren't entertaining when you're not in the mood, or when you've got more important things to do. And putting down the earphones isn't a good solution, because you'll catch yourself staring at the screen and wondering what's going on.

We've found a great solution to this problem.

The Boeing 747. The world's largest and fastest jetliner. This plane is different from any other plane. It has four big Economy-class "living rooms". And we reserved one of them for those passengers who don't want to watch movies.

As far as we know, we are the only airline to give you this choice.

Actually, you can do some walking around in this spacious plane. In two wide aisles.

And in first class you can even walk out of the movie and go upstairs. To a bar-lounge.

You'll enjoy our new plane. With or without movies.

Lufthansa

Kreisky Bid For a Vienna Government To Attempt Coalition With Conservatives

VIENNA, March 3 (UPI). — President Franz Jonas today charged Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist party, with forming a new government in a coalition with the conservative People's party.

Earlier today, the head of state accepted the resignation of federal Chancellor Josef Klaus and his cabinet and asked them to stay in office as a caretaker administration until a new government was set up.

Mr. Jonas, himself a Socialist, urged Mr. Kreisky to speed negotiations with the People's party and voiced hope that Austria would have a new government by the time the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks begin in Vienna.

The People's party responded noncommittally tonight to the coalition offer and indicated that it would not be rushed into an alliance with the Socialists.

The United States and the Soviet Union are scheduled to resume the talks here April 16. The first round of talks was held in Helsinki.

"Grand Alliance" Today's official developments heralded the renewal of the "grand alliance" between the Socialists and Socialists that had governed Austria from the end of World War II until 1966.

The designation of Mr. Kreisky to form the new government meant that the roles in the rebuilt alliance would be reversed as a consequence of the Socialist victory in last Sunday's elections. The People's party, which now will be the junior partner in the coalition, had furnished all chancellors since 1945.

Although Socialists and conservatives polled, respectively, 48.4 and 44.7 percent of the total popular vote last Sunday, the parliamentary margin between them is smaller because of the intricate election system, and it narrowed further today.

Final election returns, announced today, gave the Socialist party 81 seats in the National Council, or lower house, the People's party 79, and the Freedom party 5. Provisional returns Sunday night seemed to indicate that the conservatives would have only 78 representatives in the house and the Freedom party, a pan-Germanist group, 6.

The People's party leadership tonight named a negotiating team for preliminary government talks "with the two other parties represented in parliament."

The formulation seemed to leave the conservatives an option of an alliance with the small Freedom party.

Mr. Kreisky said Sunday that he could not imagine how such a "coalition of losers" could function. Stable sectors within the People's party are known to be opposed to collaborating with the pan-Germanists.

747 Service Starts Between N.Y., Paris

PARIS, March 3 (UPI). — Jumbo jet service began between New York and Paris yesterday with the arrival of a Pan American Boeing 747 at 10:35 a.m. (09:35 GMT), an hour late because of congestion at the New York airport.

The giant plane, with a capacity of 362 passengers, carried 114 on this inaugural flight. Paris is the third city to receive the jumbo jet service, following London and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
50¢ 1/2 bottle
OR
90¢ 1/2 bottle
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 8-14, 11-51

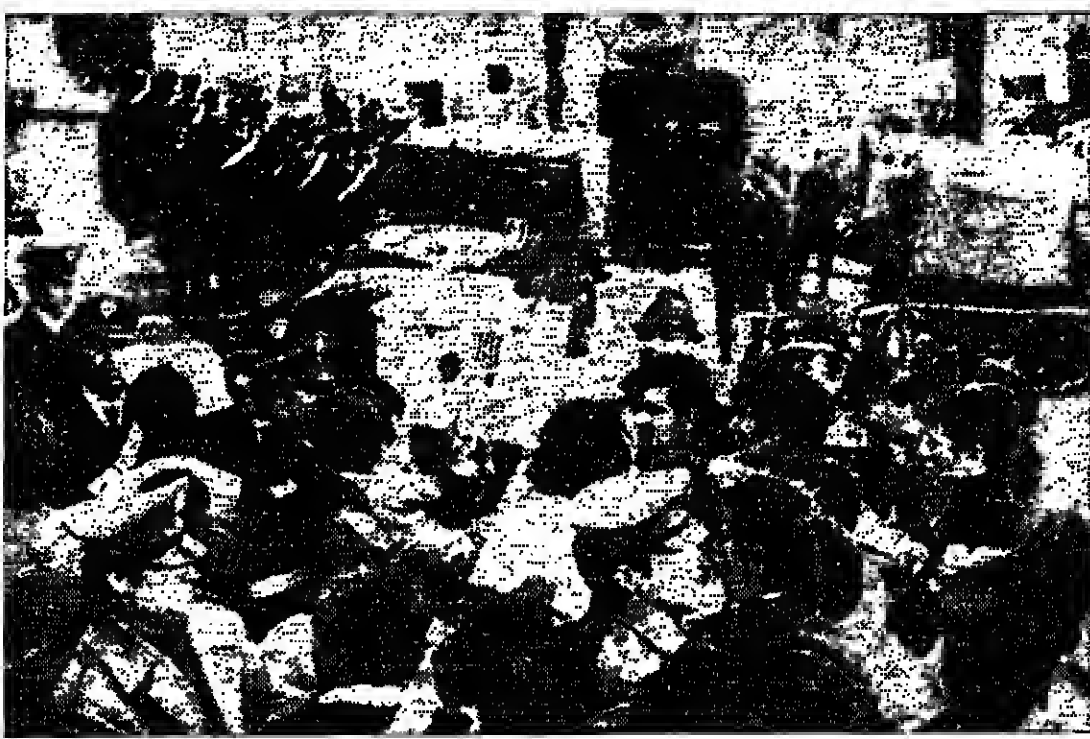
LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES — SNACKS — DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Air-Cond.) 148 Ave. de la République
(Corner St. George-V. & St. Louis, 84-28)

3rd MONTH PARIS S' MICHEL English version
"THE FRESHEST FILM OF THE YEAR" — MICHEL
Bob & Carol Ted & Alice
Don't miss any possibility... or the beginning of the film.

CYCLE BEETHOVEN (4th concert)
O.R.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Jean MARTINON
Soloists: Eric HEIDSIECK Christian FERRAS Paul TORTIER
Concerts for three instruments — 2 Romances — 3 Symphonies
Salle Gaveau, Friday, March 6, 8 p.m. (Voluntary)

MARGALIT
Shubert — Brahms — Prokofiev

Man Carrying 'Bomb' Seeks Million-Dollar 'Loan' at Bank
CHICAGO, March 3 (UPI). — The man told bank officials that he wanted a \$1 million loan to open his own bank. In return, he said, he would refrain from blowing up the bank's 60-story skyscraper. He set a suitcase on the floor and fingered a radio-like box that apparently caused lights to flicker on the suitcase. The value, he said, held enough dynamite to destroy the new bank building. The box would detonate it, he warned.



THEY WON'T GO—Police scuffle with a number of inhabitants who refuse to leave—as ordered—their homes in Pozzuoli threatened by slow earthquake destruction.

10,000 Flee Pozzuoli; Others Refuse to Go, Fight Police

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 3 — When based far from the center of town, more than 10,000 inhabitants of this ancient Roman seaport fled today following an earthquake scare, but thousands more remained behind in defiance of orders to go.

Hundreds of shun dwellers scuffled with police during demonstrations outside city hall, shouting they would rather die in their ramshackle tenement buildings than leave.

Several persons suffered cuts and bruises in the scuffles, and police reported several cases of hysteria as demonstrators chanted, "We want our houses" and "We will not go."

Mayor Nino Gentile announced schools would close starting tomorrow and asked shouting, weeping inhabitants of the slum district of "Terra" (earth) to move out, as he ordered yesterday.

More than 1,000 police maintained order and helped families shift their belongings by army trucks to hotels in nearby Naples, an empty, recently built mental hospital and houses in five nearby towns.

Patients in the Municipal Hospital, one of several buildings cracked by earlier earth movements, were moved to a sanatorium away from the heart of old Pozzuoli.

Authorities ordered about 6,000 persons to leave last night after scientists said nine slight earthquakes rippled through the city. None caused any damage or casualties.

Several thousand other persons also fled. But more than 80,000 residents were still waiting to see if a rarer geological phenomenon called "slow earthquake" will erupt violently.

A delegation of townspeople protested last night against the evacuation order, saying it would be hard for fishermen and market workers to carry out their work.

Second Wildcat Strike Delays Mail in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 3 (AP). — Most of Belgium's mail was delayed today by a second wildcat strike affecting the country's mail-sorting center in Brussels.

An estimated nine million letters and newspapers were piled up at the mail center.

Some 100 postal clerks, who also staged a wildcat strike last Wednesday, are paid the equivalent of about \$160 a month plus a night-work premium. They want the premium at least doubled.

Another of their complaints was that parcels for Israel were delayed for two days as a safety measure, but left unshelved in the building.

The Postal Ministry said the premium would be reviewed. The strikers said they would resume work tonight but wanted a decision by Friday.

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES — SNACKS — DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Air-Cond.) 148 Ave. de la République
(Corner St. George-V. & St. Louis, 84-28)

RELAIS BISSON
a meeting place for
TOUT-PARIS
37 Quai des Grands-Augustins.
PARIS-6e — DAN. 71-80
PARKING ASSURED
Open Sunday—Closed Saturday

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Man Carrying 'Bomb' Seeks Million-Dollar 'Loan' at Bank
CHICAGO, March 3 (UPI). — The man told bank officials that he wanted a \$1 million loan to open his own bank. In return, he said, he would refrain from blowing up the bank's 60-story skyscraper. He set a suitcase on the floor and fingered a radio-like box that apparently caused lights to flicker on the suitcase. The value, he said, held enough dynamite to destroy the new bank building. The box would detonate it, he warned.

London Releases Film by Warhol

LONDON, March 3 (UPI). — Legal authorities have decided not to prosecute an avant-garde theater for showing Andy Warhol's film, "Flesh."

In January, policemen raided the Open Space Theatre and seized the film and projector. The action surprised and disturbed numerous commentators and drew criticism from Britain's film censor, John Trevelyan.

The movie had not been licensed for general distribution. But Mr. Trevelyan saw no objection to its being seen by a specialized audience in a film club. The Open Space Theatre now expects to resume showing "Flesh."

It may also try to recover some damages for the losses it claims it has suffered as a result of the police raid.

Yugoslavia Freeing Mihajlov; Jailed After Appeal to Tito

BELGRADE, March 3 (UPI). — Writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, whom one-man campaign for basic constitutional liberties in Yugoslavia cost him his freedom, is coming out of prison tomorrow with a lot of ideas, his mother said today.

"He has drafted quite a few philosophical essays in outline form," Mrs. Vera Mihajlov said. "He will spend the next year... working on them."

Mr. Mihajlov, 36, will complete tomorrow a three year prison sentence for "spreading hostile propaganda" against Yugoslavia's Communist system.

In his case, "hostile propaganda" meant an open appeal to President Tito for freedom of expression guaranteed by the Yugoslav Constitution, announcing his intention in 1961 of founding a non-Communist periodical and an open letter challenging Mr. Tito to allow such a magazine to appear.

Within weeks Mr. Mihajlov was on trial and his colleagues were under arrest on a variety of charges. They were later released. He was not.

In another development, Milovan Djilas, Yugoslav writer and former vice-president, said today that Yugoslav authorities have confiscated his passport before he could leave the country.

Explosions Rock Bolivian Capital

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 3 (Reuters). — A military arsenal exploded in La Paz yesterday, killing at least three soldiers in a chain of blasts that rocked the city center for three and a half hours and spread confusion and panic.

Two more soldiers were missing and more than 30 persons were treated for injuries.

Police threw a cordon around the arsenal and evacuated families living nearby as the explosion ripped off rooftops and smashed walls. All security forces were placed on emergency alert as chaos spread through La Paz.

Man Carrying 'Bomb' Seeks Million-Dollar 'Loan' at Bank

CHICAGO, March 3 (UPI). — The man told bank officials that he wanted a \$1 million loan to open his own bank. In return, he said, he would refrain from blowing up the bank's 60-story skyscraper. He set a suitcase on the floor and fingered a radio-like box that apparently caused lights to flicker on the suitcase. The value, he said, held enough dynamite to destroy the new bank building. The box would detonate it, he warned.

Robert R. Donnelly, 32, executive assistant to the president of the First National Bank of Chicago, returned to his office for application papers for the million-dollar loan. On the way, he alerted bank security officials.

While Mr. Donnelly stalled the man with questions about his credit rating, FBI agents and detectives went to work. Some slipped into the conference room and observed the conversation. Others ushered about 400 employees from the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of the building.

The suspect later was identified by the FBI as James J. Malasanos, 42. He was charged with bank robbery. The bomb and triggering device, the FBI said, "were non-functional."

Ballet in London Rudolf Nureyev Dances To Electronic Music

LONDON, March 3 (Reuters). — The world premiere of Dutch choreographer Rudi van Dantzig's "The Ropes of Time," starring Rudolf Nureyev, was acclaimed last night at Covent Garden where it marked the Royal Ballet's first performance to electronic music.

Mr. van Dantzig, who is co-director of the Dutch National Ballet, commissioned the score from his compatriot Jan Boerman, a composer on electronic tape, whose music he also used for his "Mousetrap for a Dead Boy," which has a highlight of the Dutch company's London season last December.

The sight of a geyser orchestra, while powerful, harsh sounds issued from an invisible source, was a startling innovation for the Royal Opera House. But the first-night audience's reaction to the performance was so enthusiastic that the composer had his share of ovations with Nureyev and Van Dantzig when the company—which also

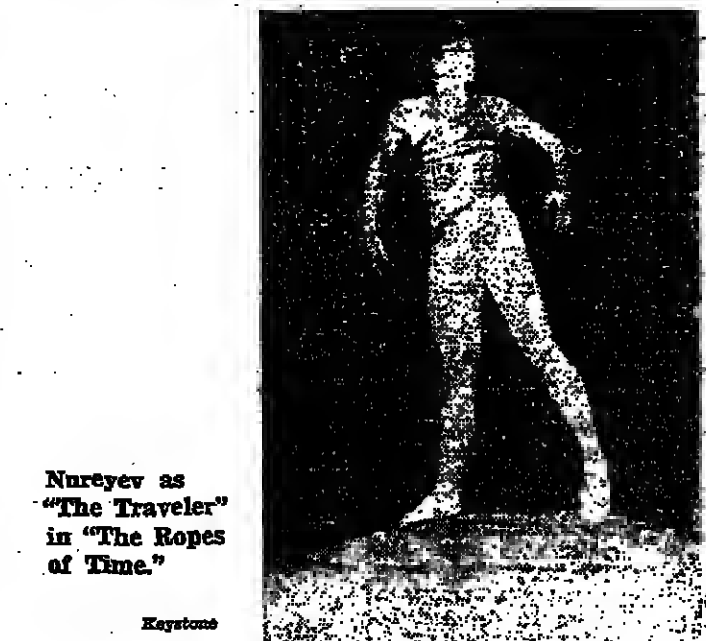
included South African principal dancer Monica Mason—took 15 curtain calls.

The 35-minute ballet was a tour de force for Nureyev, who was never off stage as the protagonist of a work described as "the journey of a man through life to death."

Called "The Traveler," Nureyev is the only leading male dancer, partnered by two female principals, Diana Vere and Monica Mason, in the roles of "Life" and "Death." A corps of ten boys and ten girls completes the cast.

Designed by Toer van Schayk, the ballet is performed against a black background by dancers in parti-colored tights. Some dancers emerge from under a blue, hemispheric shell, which apparently symbolizes birth and death.

The choreographic language does not make the theme particularly clear, though Van Dantzig uses effectively his in-



Nureyev as "The Traveler" in "The Ropes of Time."

dividual blend of classical and modern techniques to produce fluid mass movements for the corps and imaginative figures for the principals.

Dramatic Power The elaborate attitudes devised for Nureyev have a fine plasticity and the choreographer

owes much to this dancer's virtuosity and dramatic power which enhance the imaginative use of a score whose strangeness is always subordinated to the stage picture.

"The Ropes of Time" is to be included in the Royal Ballet's repertoire for its visit to New York.

Theater in Paris Selfish Bachelor Who Would Rather Burn Than Marry

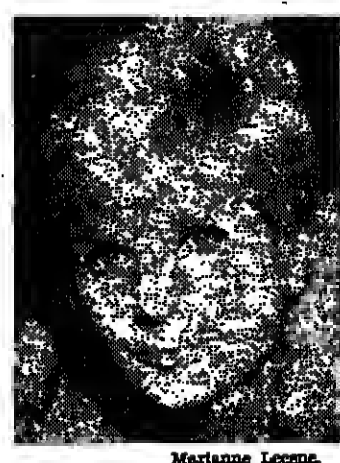
By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 3.—Françoise Dorin, the author of "Comme au Théâtre," a hit of two seasons ago, has now written another success in "Un Sale Égoïste," which is packing the Théâtre Antoine. Its slap-in-the-face title is calculated to evoke nervous curiosity, and all coming to see this play must secretly wonder if it is not about themselves. As the instinct for self-preservation is strong in every individual, who is not an egotist?

Miss Dorin has selected a favorite symbol of selfishness: the well-to-do bachelor who lives only for himself and is indifferent to anything that takes place outside the narrow circle of his *culte de moi*.

A prosperous antique dealer, he inhabits a luxurious apartment where he only reluctantly receives visitors, his faithful butler acting as the castle's guardian. Even the egotist's generosity is tainted by his preoccupation for his own comfort. When he bestows a birthday present on his delighted domestic, the manservant unwraps it carefully and stares at it in amazement. "What is it?" he inquires. "It's a new device for chilling the cocktail glasses. It will ease your work," replies the master.

But no man is an island and this contented Sybarite's hand-



Françoise Dorin

somely appointed quarters are invaded by his unwanted mother (who pretends to suffer a leg injury on the premises so that she may remain and spy on him), by the noisy, bride-a-bras-breaking children of a friend and by two women—one very young and one not so young—who hope to marry the self-satisfied "hero" to the altar.

When his grinch admires proposes marriage, he hints that she is after his money. There is some truth in the accusation, she admits, "but what if you were convinced that I really loved you for yourself

alone?" "Then my refusal would be even more emphatic," he confesses.

The idea behind the play is better than the play itself, and many of its scenes are superior to its whole. For Miss Dorin has been content to give us an amusing caricature of a type rather than the portrait of a personality. She has done it in bright colors and after the slightly dated lines of the boulevard farce. The basic notion is so good that one regrets that it has not received more searching treatment.

The battle of an admitted egotist with his attackers (who are, one and all, in different ways just as self-seeking) is the business of the play, but it is, for the most part, a war in the dark, the myth provoked by the main figure's dominating love of himself obscuring the faces of his enemies. Miss Dorin has kept the struggle at the level of light comedy.

The Cast

Paul Meurisse plays the self-centered bachelor with enormous and entertaining relish, making the most of his clever lines and embarrassing situations. Michel Roux, whose direction has lent the production a smooth theatrical flow, is a perfect foil as the obsequious valet. The intruding ladies are happily realized with Béatrice Bretty's commanding characterization of

the investigating mama, with Claude Gensac as the scheming older dame still flickering hopefully at the last curtain, and with Marion Game as the daring mixx who would capture the castle. There is also an exceptionally jolly bit by Paul Meurisse as the plump abbé who sympathizes with the man who would rather burn than marry.

Maurice Horgues is such a mordant and witty commentator on television and as a chansonnier that one expected that his play, "Accord Parfait" (at the Edouard VII), would be something very tasty if a trifle sharp. A jester by profession, he has turned the tables on him. Instead of serving up a pungent dish, he has slipped us a sleeping draught, in fact a theatrical Mickey Finn, making his debut as a dramatist with a stale and flavorless joke.

It is the old one about the middle-aged married couple on the verge of divorce who are forced to pretend that they still love one another madly in order to exact a younger couple to wed. Their comportment is so silly that their observers decide not to get married and the elders tell the truth to administer a second brainwashing. Hard labor is performed by a competent cast, but the message delivered is not that it is high time to get married but that it is high time to go to bed.

Music in Paris 'Rigoletto' Production Portends Well for Opera

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 3.—The new production of "Rigoletto" at the Paris Opera is a lot more relevant to the eventual rehabilitation of the institution than some of the weightier efforts that spend more time in the warehouse than in the repertory.

Verdi's familiar masterpiece has perhaps been too familiar in the Paris repertory. But after all it is popular, it is a masterpiece, and it can be and usually is cast with resident artists. So it is a useful artistic temperature reading, and the prognosis is mildly encouraging, if not much more.

In the event, it was the French cast—singing in Italian—that was the most encouraging element. Robert Massard is a warm-voiced and dependable baritone and a diligent actor, and his Rigoletto is a key member of an ensemble rather than a dominating star turn. Christiane Bita-Pierre is an appealing Gilda, poised in the role's coloratura and sufficiently full-voiced to keep the role out of the twittering-singbird category.

As the Duke of Mantua, Georges Lécuyer was somewhat displaced. He is a fine Puccini tenor at the Opéra Comique, but he is hard-pressed both in the grander reaches of the Opéra and in phrasing a Verdian line. Symptomatically, he was graceless and flat in the lurid and tender "Farmi veder," while in the following *cabaletta*, "Possente amor" (one of the standard cuts restored in this production) he sang with accuracy and clarity, although slightly out of the final high note.

Despite the advantages of the original text, the cast's phrasing was generally mechanical, although it may well become more fluid and Italianate with time and more sympathetic leadership than was provided by the experienced but brusque Alberto Erede.

The new sets by Pierre Mathias are arrangements of set-through structures, seemingly of wrought gilt metal, that with careful lighting manage to evoke a certain period atmosphere.

Practical Problems But stylization does not relieve the designer of the need for keeping practical stage problems in mind. Giovanni, Gilda's governess, is a necessary character but should not be visible beyond her limited duties—yet there is no place to be invisible in these sets and she finally could only make herself seen by ducking off-stage nonsensically with the duke. Monterone's final encounter with Rigoletto must come almost in passing, rather than with the incongruous deliberation forced by the sets for this scene.

In general, Michel Crochet's straightforward staging ignored the role of stylization set by the designer. At times he seemed to do too little—leaving the baritone pretty much on his own in a *tableau vivant* for "Cortigiani"—or too much—supplying an all too diverting *entr'acte* to compete with the tenor's opening aria.

A recent decision by the Cultural Ministry giving a decisive priority to administrative reform of the French national lyric theaters as a prerequisite to an artistic program, has resulted in cancellation or postponement of much of this season's announced novelties. The principal casualty at the Opéra is the new "Maggio Finta" planned for June, although "Falstaff" with Tito Gobbi is still planned for April. At the Comédie, Strauss's "Arabell" and a triple bill of contemporary works are off, although a program of works by Luciano Berio is still scheduled.

Music in London A Most Curious Selection of Concerts

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—There is something spasmodic about musical life in England, a sudden concentration of attention and activity on certain composers, a sudden surge of enthusiasm for certain performers, often for no readily apparent reason.

We have two examples at the moment: what amounts to a Perry Grainger festival on the one hand, and a lot of Russian music on the other, some of it of very rare vintage.

BBC-TV has devoted a documentary to the life and times of Grainger, and there will be a series of concerts of his music at the South Bank in the course of the month. It is all most curious, since no one has paid much attention to Grainger in the past 30 or 40 years, and the tenth anniversary of his death arrives in 1971 rather than 1970.

"Boris Godunov," now being sung at Covent Garden in Russian, with Boris Christoff in the title role, belongs to the repertoire, but the same can hardly be said of Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame," sung in English by the Sadler's Wells Company at the Coliseum. Still less can

it be said of Reading University's excavation of Glinka's "A Life for the Tsar."

Real Curiosities And, finally, at the Elizabeth Hall, we have had the Alberti Quartet, with Alexander Tchernin, setting forth some real curiosities: a quartet by Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Lisov and Glazunov on the letters B-L-F (a name day tribute to their patron and publisher Bolshoi in 1898); a piano quintet by Borodin dating from 1862 and a quartet and piano quintet by Tchernin dating from the 1870s.

What was most striking about all this music—and it applies to Grainger's music, too, of course—was its unavailability. None of it was startlingly original in its time, and probably for that reason, all of it is quite typical of its time. A knowledgeable listener could date it pretty accurately, but would not so easily identify the composer.

One's pleasure in listening to this music made one wonder. Nothing shocking. No great significance. No great thoughts. No rash or defiant experimentation. Just music to be played for pleasure and to give pleasure. One thought of today's avant-garde—and of Wyndham Lewis's ingenious formulation: "The demon of progress in modern art!"

News thought "taste and skill have triumphed." Among the unimpressed majority, The New York Times said: "What is wrong is wrong for too long, it never takes off." The AP found "fearsome ineptitude." Other rays were voted by the Post, NBC-TV and CBS-TV.

Dilys Watling, John Castle, Melissa Hart and Stephen Elliott head the cast. Peter Hunt directs the show based on the film "Georgy Girl" about an ugly duckling in search of a meaningful relationship.

"The Criminals," by Cuban poet and playwright José Triana, pleased one and was panned by four reviewers. David Wheeler of the Theater Company of Boston directed the production at the Off-Broadway Sheridan Square Playhouse. It was produced by the Phoenix Theater, which scored with "Harvey" the night before.

"The Front Page" closed after 158 performances. "Norman, Is That You?" after 12.

FLY PARIS/ROME FOR ONLY \$27!
OR PARIS ATHENS FOR ONLY \$52!
If you are under thirty years of age and in possession of a valid International Student Identity Card, you are eligible for these and other special charges flying throughout Europe and to certain cities in Asia, the Middle East and Africa.
Also, information on transatlantic transportation, student guidebooks, etc.
For further information, contact:
CIES, 404 Rue Pierre-Charvaz, Paris-8e. Tel.: 253-86-86

Them' Wins Best-Novel Prize in U.S. National Book Award Winners Announced

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).

A young woman who has gained critical recognition for her literary debut years ago and a grande dame of American letters known mainly as a dramatist are among the winners of the National Book Awards for 1969.

The young woman is Joyce Kilmer, who carried off the fiction award for her latest novel, "Them," published by the Seagard Press. Lillian Hellman, author of "The Little Foxes" and a dozen other well-known plays, won the prize for letters for her memoirs, "Unfinished Woman," published by Little, Brown.

Erik E. Erikson, the psychoanalyst, won the prize for philosophy and religion for "The Death of God," a study of Indian leader's doctrine of "Hank non-violence" published by W. W. Norton. The prize for history and biography went to T. Harry Williams, Boyd Professor of History at Louisiana State University, for his biography of "Ruey Long," published by Alfred A. Knopf.

Book by Singer

Isaac Bashevis Singer, the Polish Jew who writes in Yiddish, won the award for children's books for "A Day of Pleasure: Stories of a Boy Growing up in Warsaw." Published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. "The Complete Poems," by Elizabeth Bishop, also published by Farrar, won the poetry prize.

The translation prize went to Ralph Manheim, known for his translations of Gombrowicz and other German authors, for his work on a French novel "The Castle," by Louis-Ferdinand Celine, published as "The American Lawrence book by Harcourt Press.

The annual awards for "the best distinguished books written by American citizens and published in the United States in the preceding year" were announced yesterday by the National Book Committee, an informally selected group representing six trade associations.

Controversy on Judges

The announcements, made by a representative of each of the seven juries at a news conference at the Biltmore Hotel, came against the background of controversy in the publishing industry over the selection of judges and other procedures, as well as the fact that the award was established 20 years ago.

This year the controversy erupted with a public attack on the committee by Roger W. Straus, president of Farrar, Straus & Giroux. Mr. Straus, whose views are shared by many other leading publishers, sharply criticized the jury procedures and the committee's failure to effectively publicize the 35 books nominated for the awards on Feb. 15.

The criticism—much of it focused on the fiction panel—emerged yesterday as a principal theme of discussion at the various social activities and seminars organized around the awards which have drawn several hundred book critics and editors from across the country. The program will culminate in a dinner and awards ceremony on March 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Some of the jurors were reported to have joined in the criticism at a private luncheon given by Peter S. Jenkinson, executive director of the committee, just before the announcement of the winners.

"There was a widespread feeling that the juries should be selected in a more systematic way," said Stewart Udall, a former secretary of interior during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who was a member of the philosophy and religion panel.

Gilded Bow, Golden Arrows Missing in U.K.

WINDSOR, England, March 3 (AP).—A gilded bow, several golden arrows, two ceremonial swords and other arms in the personal collection of Queen Elizabeth II were reported missing today from Windsor Castle.

The items, including an Al-Berrian gun and three pistols, are said to be worth between \$1,000 and \$2,000 (\$3,600-\$4,800).

The Persian bow and arrows, that given to Queen Victoria, have been on public display at the castle several times.

The arms were reported missing after a routine check of the storeroom. "No one knows whether they have been stolen or just misplaced," a palace spokesman said.

Police found no trace of a break-in at Windsor, the most frequently used royal residence after Buckingham Palace.

We would like to welcome President Pompidou,

however, that is impossible.

He is no friend.

We mean no discourtesy. We are admirers of France and its civilization. And we would have liked to hail its President on his visits to this country and this city. But in good conscience we cannot. He is no friend of the United States nor does he speak for the majority of the French people.

Many Frenchmen, including General de Gaulle—and even M. Pompidou who just spoke before the joint session of our own Congress—have not hesitated to criticize the official policy of our own government. We see no reason, therefore, why we should not voice our apprehension and concern with the policies of M. Pompidou. Why should he have it both ways?

But it appears that this is exactly the way he wants it. He wants American troops to stay on in Europe indefinitely and for France to be protected by the American nuclear umbrella. But he would like to have this without cooperating in NATO's integrated military system.

He is suspicious of any help and cooperation we extend to friendly governments in North Africa. But he doesn't hesitate to rush into Libya to take over positions from which the U.S. was unilaterally and unceremoniously evicted.

He wants to recolonize North Africa and the Middle East—calling it "France's Mediterranean Policy"—under the guise of protector of the Arabs. Thus he becomes wholesale supplier of the most dangerous sophisticated weapons to the most immature and irresponsible Junta, whose leader only a few days ago sought to justify the terrorism in the skies and the murder of innocent civilians.

We believe M. Pompidou's policy in the Middle East is undermining the efforts of our own government to introduce a sense of stability, international responsibility and peace in the Middle East. His policy is dangerous, reckless, and indefensible.

The facts are our most eloquent ally:

He has placed an embargo upon the State of Israel, and denied her weapons she requires for her defense and survival, weapons for which she has already paid.

He has sold 110 Mirage jets to Libya. What does M. Pompidou imagine Libya will do with 110 Mirage jets, spray her crops?

M. Pompidou indulges in the dangerous game of using an anti-Israeli policy as bait for currying favor with the Arabs. And under the guise of anti-Israel accusations and slander, we see the re-emergence and spread of anti-Semitism once again in France.

M. Pompidou, it would appear, is ready to sacrifice the state of Israel in order to restore France's position in the Arab world.

His predecessor, Gen. de Gaulle, quoted by the French press, has shown him the way: he has "resigned himself" to the "historic" disappearance of the State of Israel, and with great sadness foresees "the people of Israel to once more become the Wandering Jew."

Does M. Pompidou also foresee this? Is he also saddened?

While General de Gaulle, and his successor M. Pompidou, were obsessed to free themselves from what they considered "shackles of American influence," they have by now become slaves of their Arab clients.

Furthermore, M. Pompidou does not represent the majority of the French people. The French press and the French poll-takers have proved it: The latest opinion poll, taken only a few days before M. Pompidou left for this country, shows conclusively that the French people are opposed to their Government's policies in the Middle East.

—19% of those polled approved of the sale of the Mirages to Libya; 56% condemned it.

—20% approve of the arms embargo; 50% were of the opinion France should honor its contractual obligations and deliver the 50 Mirages that Israel has already paid for.

—20% approve of the French policies in the Middle East; 44% disapproved; 36% had no opinion.

—Even among members of the Gaullist Party (U.D.R.), whose leader is M. Pompidou, only 34% approved of his policy; and 34% were against. The rest preferred not to answer.

—Among the voters for the Communist Party, a majority of almost 60% rejected the anti-Israel policy of Pompidou, despite the Communist Party's proclaimed anti-Israel attitude.

The French press was even more categorical in its condemnation of M. Pompidou's policy in the Middle East. What outraged the French newspapers most, was not only the sale of 110 Mirages to a nation with only 8 pilots but also the evasions, the tricks, the lies that surrounded this sordid deal. The French Premier M. Chaban-Delmas confessed that "there can be no confidence on the part of the nation if its Government does not tell the truth."

M. Pompidou's Government is accused of precisely that. The French press accuse their Government of misleading not only its American Allies, but also its own people. The leading French daily, *Le Monde*, in an editorial titled "The Fear of the Truth" (Jan. 11, 1970) accused the Government of M. Pompidou of deception and underhandedness, and protested against misleading the press by lies and evasion.

In yet another editorial (Jan. 23, 1970) on the same subject, *Le Monde* declared that what is so disturbing in the behavior of the French Government in this matter is its obstinate insistence that the sale of the Mirages to the Libyans would not affect at all France's impartiality in the conflict in the Middle East. The Editorialist would like to know whom the government is trying to kid? "Regardless how hard one tries," he writes, "one still finds it most difficult to conceive against whom the Libyans will eventually use these planes if not against Israel."

Many Frenchmen are convinced that this policy, far from being in the best interests of France, will in the long run prove self-defeating. So do many Americans.

The truth of the matter is that the French policy, as pursued by the government under the Presidency of M. Pompidou, combines so many evil elements that it cannot but end in complete failure and, furthermore, constitutes a danger to world peace.

It is for these reasons that we cannot support the welcome of President Pompidou.

We take this occasion, however, to appeal to our own Government to counterbalance France's arming of the Arabs. It is time to speed up our Government's decision to sell the planes and other material so vital for survival to the besieged state of Israel.

We urge our Government to pursue its efforts to bring the warring parties of the Middle East to the negotiating table. Only in that way, through mutual give-and-take, can there ever be a just settlement.

We believe that public opinion in this country can tip the scales in favor of peace and stability in the Middle East. We believe it can encourage and strengthen this administration in its dealing with the other big powers to achieve a fair settlement.

Therefore, we appeal to you to support our campaign for peace in the Middle East, and let us know that you agree with this message. Your voice is a contribution for peace.

Americans For Peace In The Middle East, Inc.

711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

☐ I agree with the contents of your statement, and approve of your campaign to mobilize public opinion for the cause of peace in the Middle East.

☐ Please accept my contribution.

Name _____

Address _____

Madison Bickel, Acting Chairman and Treasurer

Thousands of Americans have responded to our previous appeal. The following is a partial list of congressional and business leaders who now are members of our National Advisory Council (in formation): Mrs. Lester Ayres, Herbert Burchell, Peter H. Borge-Koch, Dr. Irving A. Bernstein, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Blanford, Indianapolis, Indiana; W. L. Chastain, Vienna, Minnesota; Norman Cobb, Waterloo, Iowa; Susan Fabian, Robert S. Ferguson, Montreal, Quebec; Francis Freeman, Greenville, South Carolina; David Kend, Bill Laughlin, Athens, California; George F. Mitchell, Houston, Texas; Paul O'Dwyer, Dean A. Ouse, Rockford, Illinois; William Rader, Neil Rafter, Athens, Ohio; Alvin J. Steinberg, Kensington, Maryland.

- 1969-70 -	Stocks and	Oils.	Nat'l
High. Low. Div. In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'g		

19%	19%	McGhill	60%	91	23%	24%	23%	39	+11
14	22%	McGH	pr 20	3	39	39	39	39	
11%	5	McGreg	Don	66	5%	5%	4%	5%	
14	85	McIntyre	2	2360	15%	15%	15%	15%	
2%	20%	McKee	1.50	8	24	24	23%	23%	-5

(Continued on Page 10)

Handwritten note in top right corner: *Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.*

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1970

Page 9

Britain Adds Gold, Foreign Exchange

Reserves Are Highest Since October 1968

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—The Bank of England today announced that it had increased its gold and foreign exchange reserves by \$6.2 billion last month after repaying \$1 billion to monetary institutions and "substantial" but undisclosed amounts to foreign central banks, the Treasury said today.

The report provided further evidence of Britain's strengthening financial position. Another indicator, the robust condition of the pound sterling, today, it touched a new high of \$2.403.

The Treasury said Britain's reserves stood at \$28.6 billion at the end of February. This was the highest since the \$2.7 billion at the end of October, 1968.

Interest in Overseas

As usual, interest centered on the reserve figures omitted some foreign exchange dealing, estimated that the Bank of England had taken in several hundred million dollars more through foreign exchange transactions and used it to retire short-term debt.

Medium-Term Debts

These remain, however, the medium-term debts to monetary institutions. Last month's repayments included \$150 million to the International Monetary Fund, reducing the amount outstanding on May, 1969, drawing of \$1.4 billion to \$200 million. However, other drawings in 1968 and 1969 kept U.K. indebtedness to the fund at a fairly constant level near \$1 billion.

The other announced repayment in February was \$75 million to the Bank for International Settlements. This payment, which was made until June, was the fourth in a high quarterly installments repaying the so-called Basel arrangement of 1969.

The British success in balancing the books arises primarily from the turnaround in its foreign trade. Britain has reported six consecutive monthly surpluses on merchandise trade following years of deficit.

The turnaround is attributed to the devaluation of 1967 and the three consecutive months at home which followed, with booming world trade. As confidence has returned, the huge funds that had been out in the 1960s have started flowing back in substantial quantities.

Tasminex Sinks On Report of Low Mineral Values

STONNY, March 3 (AP).—Tasminex today reported low values of nickel and copper from its Mt. Venn prospect in Western Australia.

Directors said the final interpretation of results still had to be made but that "it's water holes have not found massive nickel sulphide."

The directors said they regretted the apparent fluctuation of the shares on the stock market.

They added shareholders to "treat Mt. Venn in its correct perspective—an exploration prospect of considerable promise, but as yet unproven."

Tasminex shares rocketed to more than \$100 several weeks ago after a member of the board said the company had struck nickel "which could be bigger than Posh," the famous nickel stock.

Tasminex plummeted to \$7.84 after today's announcement.

German Deficit Eases

FRANKFURT, March 3 (Reuters).—The central bank announced today that West Germany had a basic balance of payments deficit in January of \$228.9 million compared to a \$1.3 billion deficit in December and a \$641.1 million deficit in January, 1969.

Fed Banker Urges Policy Change

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 3.—The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis warned today that unless U.S. monetary policy is changed within a few months the economy will fall into its steepest post-war recession.

But Darryl F. Francis, president of the bank, stated that he favors a moderate expansion in the money supply—about 3 percent on an annual basis. This at best, he acknowledged in an interview and a speech tonight at an investment forum sponsored by Burnham & Co., will lead to a year of economic stagnation.

His views carry added weight as the Fed's policy is being debated by the 12-member committee of the Federal Reserve System.

Twelve-Man Group

The 12-member committee includes the seven governors of the Fed based in Washington, the president of the New York Fed and, on an annual rotating basis, four presidents of the other 11 regional banks.

It is already public knowledge that the committee, which sets credit policy for the central banking system, is divided over whether the existing policy is excessively tight. Next week's rotation, on top of the recent addition of the new Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, could alter the prevailing opinion.

Warms of Zero Growth

Mr. Francis warned that if the policy remains unchanged and the growth of the nation's money stock—the public's holdings of demand deposits and currency—is kept at zero as it has been since mid-1969, "you would see a 3 percent and decline in real goods produced."

By contrast, none of the post-war recessions has gone much over a 1 percent decline.

"A 3 percent expansion," he added, "would produce zero to minus 1 percent compared to the third quarter of 1969."

He cautioned that "the longer a change in Fed policy is put off, the longer the delay in results. If there is no change within a few months, any subsequent change will have no impact on 1970."

Mr. Francis said that the U.S. economy is presently at its most critical point—the period between economic slowdown and declining

Paper Gold Is Used by 11 Nations

WASHINGTON, March 3 (NYT).—Eleven countries "spend" some or all of their new "paper gold," or Special Drawing Rights, in the first month of operation of the new SDR system, the International Monetary Fund disclosed yesterday.

Two countries, Israel and the Philippines, spent their entire allocation of SDR's in the first month, and the United Arab Republic spent nearly its entire allocation.

Ten countries and the IMF itself were the recipients of the SDR's spent by others. It previously had been disclosed that the United States was the recipient of \$33 million worth.

In any transaction involving SDR's the country wanting to convert them into a usable currency for its reserves, usually dollars, notifies the IMF. The IMF notifies the countries to which they will be transferred and gets dollars in return, which it transfers to the country selling the SDR's.

SDR Recipients

The country using its SDR's thus does not know which countries received them. Besides the United States, countries designated by the IMF to receive SDR's in January were Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Africa, Mexico and Venezuela.

The IMF also reported that it had purchased \$108.1 million of gold from South Africa in February.

For most of the month, the free-market gold "fixing" price in London was at or below \$35 an ounce, giving South Africa the right to sell its new production to the IMF.

In the two months of operation of the new plan for South African gold, the IMF has acquired about \$200 million worth. During the same period it distributed \$38.5 million of gold to five countries to acquire currencies in connection with a large drawing by France.

Paris, London Finance Chiefs Hold Secrecy-Shrouded Talks

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—In a secrecy-shrouded Paris encounter, the finance ministers of Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands held talks today to discuss the common market's monetary issues.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins returned to London Sunday night after a three-day visit to Paris, part of which was said to have been for private matters.

His host, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has been a strong backer of improved monetary cooperation among the six Common Market countries.

The big question before the two officials was how Britain would fit into the projected economic union of the six if the coming negotiations over British membership are completed successfully.

With an economic recovery under way in France and Britain, both men were talking from positions of relative strength. Their meeting took place less than a week after Common Market finance ministers, also meeting in Paris, strengthened their resolve to set up, in the words of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a "European monetary personality."

Point of Agreement

Officials in Paris would sketch only a general outline of the discussion topics, but on one key point usually reliable informants said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Jenkins were in agreement: Both would work toward greater monetary cooperation inside the community but shy away from any major surrender of sovereignty, the prerequisite for establishing a common European currency.

While Britain and France agree on the need for preserving economic independence, there are other areas where sharp differences arise. Mr. Jenkins has argued for greater flexibility of exchange rates. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, however, supports the view of the Common Market Executive Commission that rates within the community should be more rigid to protect the common farm policy from the disruptions seen over the last six months.

Paper Gold

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Jenkins are also in disagreement over the French desire for common management of the new central statistics institute said today. The index, based on 1969 equaling 100, shows an increase of 7.9 percent since January 1969.

N.Y. Fed Against Easing Controls

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday urged against relaxation of monetary controls.

"Continued restraint in both fiscal and monetary policy," the bank asserted, "seems essential to put the economy back on the track of sustainable non-inflationary growth." The experience of the late sixties, the bank said, "makes clear the danger of relaxing policies of restraint before they are gone."

Prices. The greatest danger, he said, is that the authorities will overreact to the continuing rise in prices.

Responding as Expected

The economy is responding to the cure exactly as he would expect, he said. "I feel quite good about the state of the economy. From a monetary point of view, it's moving as I would expect."

He rejected charges that the continuing rise in prices means that America is experiencing an inflationary recession.

The economy's slowing, he noted, comes two quarters after a change in policy. Based on studies made by the St. Louis Bank, it will take another three quarters before the impact on prices becomes apparent.

In all, it will take three years to iron inflation out of the economy, he said.

Time, he implied, the Fed should not wait for a halt in rising prices before easing its policy.

He estimated that with a 3 percent growth in the money supply this year, the rate of inflation would have eased from 5 percent to 4.5 percent. With a zero rate of growth, the rate of inflation

could be cut to 4 percent by the year's end, but he indicated that the price to be paid for that sharply reduced output, high unemployment—was not justifiable.

He envisaged a rate of inflation of under 2 percent for the decade of the '70s and a gross national product growing "at a sustainable level of around 4 percent."

He said that interest rates have probably seen their peak, but he does not see them as dropping much lower very soon. The important thing, he observed, is that the trend is downward.

Prime Rate Decline

Another speaker at the seminar, Albert T. Sommers, said a full one-point drop in the prime lending rate of U.S. banks can be expected by this summer.

Mr. Sommers, consulting economist to Burnham and a vice-president of the National Industrial Conference Board, said the economy will "not be in a position to resume its growth until late 1970 and even then the resources for a rebound will not be great. Beyond 1971, he said, the "prospects are very dim" and the growth potential is "enormous."

Canada to Block Sale to U.S. Firm Of Denison Mines

OTTAWA, March 3 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said his government would introduce legislation to prevent sale of control of Denison Mines Ltd. to foreign buyers.

Roman Corp. said last Thursday that it was negotiating with an unidentified party for sale of its 25.5 percent interest in Denison.

Mr. Trudeau said the government would, if necessary, introduce an amendment to the Atomic Energy Control Act with retrospective effect to prevent such a transaction. He did not mention Denison by name.

The president of Denison said he was "amazed" at the announcement and noted that Canada's second largest uranium producer, Rio Algom Mines, is 60 percent controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc of London.

Roman Corp. later today identified Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. as the potential purchaser of its interest in Denison.

Continental Oil Co. of the United States owns 65.7 percent of Hudson's Bay.

Stephen B. Roman, chairman of Denison and Roman, said he would move to the United States if the Canadian government proceeds to block the proposed sale.

Italian Price Index Up

ROME, March 3 (Reuters).—The Italian wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent in January to 109, the central statistics institute said today. The index, based on 1969 equaling 100, shows an increase of 7.9 percent since January 1969.

Record Profit For Bowater Paper in '69

LONDON, March 3 (UPI).—Bowater Paper Corp., Britain's largest paper maker, which has a worldwide spread of interests, reported a record profit today and a sharp increase in sales in 1969.

Pre-tax profits rose to \$40.88 million, up \$4.8 million on 1968. Sales climbed \$127.2 million to \$696 million.

Chairman Martin Ritchie said a 5 percent decline in profits in Canada was more than compensated by an 8 percent improvement in the United States.

R.I. Metals

	1969	1968
Pre-tax Profits (millions)	198.1	178.4
Profits (millions)	5.05	4.39
Per share	0.37	0.34

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	636.9	562.1
Profits (millions)	15.89	17.52
Per share	1.51	1.45

Midland-Ross

	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	276.7	269.4
Profits (millions)	4.94	9.94
Per share	0.72	1.59

—1969 net includes an extraordinary loss of \$7.25 million at \$1.50 a share.

Ford Engines Modified for Unleaded Gas

DETROIT, March 3 (NYT).—Ford Motor Co. today announced that 90 percent of its car engines would be modified at the start of the 1971 model year, this fall, to run on unleaded gasoline.

Ford is following General Motors Corp., which last month said that all its 1971 cars would be modified to run on unleaded fuel as an anti-pollution move. The remaining 10 percent of Ford's engines will be adapted to use such fuel within the 1971 model year.

Eliminating lead from gasoline will remove lead particulates from the air, reduce by a small amount the unburned gasoline emissions from an auto engine, and clear the way for use of advanced anti-pollution devices on cars in later years. The leaded gasoline ruins such advanced equipment.

The effect for the motorist, at least the first year or two, is likely to be fewer miles per gallon and less acceleration. The auto company action also puts a pressure on the gasoline companies to come up with unleaded fuel, and several have promised such fuel by fall.

The unanswered question is the price of such unleaded fuel. Some gasoline-producing companies have hinted they may charge a penny or two more per gallon than regular grade leaded fuels, but auto company executives have said the price should be lower.

Lead-Free Gas

NEW YORK, March 3 (Reuters).—Atlantic Richfield Co. said today it plans to begin marketing a lead-free gasoline nationally this fall.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Finances an Australia Project

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. said yesterday in Cleveland that a wholly owned subsidiary had guaranteed 90 percent of the financing for an Australian iron-ore project that would cost between \$250 million and \$300 million.

Other participation would be 30 percent by Mitsui & Co., a Japanese concern, and 40 percent by various Australian interests. The iron deposits involved are in the Robe River area of Western Australia.

Cleveland-Cliffs said that the subsidiary, Cliffs International Inc., would not necessarily provide all the U.S. capital. However, it was understood that Cliffs International had given a commitment to the Japanese interests that financing in the range of \$50 million to \$100 million would be forthcoming from the United States.

GM's Centralizer, E. N. Cole, Gets More Power in Shake-up

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, March 3 (NYT).—General Motors Corp. went through another organizational change yesterday. This one:

● Adds more responsibility or power to Edward N. Cole, the president.

● Puts two men with little automobile experience in charge of GM's car operations.

GM has gone through almost continual management changes since late 1967 when a shake-up elected to head the world's largest manufacturer: James Roche as chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Cole as president and George Russell, a financial officer, as vice-chairman of the board.

The tendency of changes in recent years, in management and product, appears to be a centralization, abandoning to some extent the decentralization of the 1960s. It is believed that Mr. Cole pushes hard for this centralization.

In the latest changes, Mr. Cole, 66 years old, who had jurisdiction over North American automotive operations, adds non-automotive and defense operations to his area of command.

Roger M. Keyes, 64, who retired last year, becomes an assistant to Mr. Cole while retaining his title of executive vice-president.

Overseas Operations

Elmer M. Estes, who headed car and truck operations, now heads overseas operations, reporting to Mr. Roche.

Richard L. Terrell, who headed the car and truck group and body and assembly division group. He now is the top vehicle executive under Mr. Cole.

Right beneath him on the organizational chart in the automotive area is Thomas A. Murphy, 54, who had been in the financial analysis sections since he joined GM.

Cuts a Problem

Some people believe that Mr. Murphy's appointment indicates that GM considers costs the most serious problem and wants a financial trouble shooter to head car operations to fight the constant cost increases.

This latest change also unscrambles an organizational box GM got into in 1967 when Mr. Cole, and not Senon Knudsen, was elected president.

At the time overseas, defense and automotive operations were lumped together and put under an executive vice-president, Mr. Knudsen, in an effort to placate him. But he was not placated and quit to become the president of Ford Motor.

Later, however, he was fired by Henry Ford II, who was not ready to give up the reins at his company.

Under the new setup, GM's overseas operations are split.

Frank O. Riley, vice-president, was named group executive in



Edward N. Cole

U.S. Auto Output Fell 23 Percent From Feb. '69

DETROIT, March 3 (WP).—The U.S. auto industry built 550,366 cars last month, down about 23 percent from the 711,899 cars produced in February, 1969.

Output was also down about 51,000 units from the 601,566 cars built in January. The February total was the lowest for the month since 1966 when 1,420,839 cars were built.

So far this year, U.S. auto makers have built 1,151,837 cars compared with 1,557,433 in the first two months of 1969. It is the poorest showing for the period since 1966 when 1,420,839 cars were built.

General Motors' February output was 292,498 cars, down from 407,054; Ford built 149,876, compared with 179,548; Chrysler produced 84,119, down from 89,821, and American Motors built 22,941 compared with 24,571.

This latest change also unscrambles an organizational box GM got into in 1967 when Mr. Cole, and not Senon Knudsen, was elected president.

At the time overseas, defense and automotive operations were lumped together and put under an executive vice-president, Mr. Knudsen, in an effort to placate him. But he was not placated and quit to become the president of Ford Motor.

Later, however, he was fired by Henry Ford II, who was not ready to give up the reins at his company.

Under the new setup, GM's overseas operations are split.

Frank O. Riley, vice-president, was named group executive in

Giba, Russia Sign Pact

MOSCOW, March 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has signed an agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation with the big Swiss chemical concern Ciba, it was reported here today. The agreement provides mainly for joint research into the production and use of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and plastics. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said.

Life Insurance in Force Jumped to \$157.5 million from \$147.54 million, with gains in both individual insurance and group insurance in force.

Assets rose to \$26.82 million from \$25.84 million and the net return on assets climbed to 5.23 percent from 5.05 percent.

Blue Chips Set Pace for Rally On Big Board

Fueled by Expected Drop in Interest Rates

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The stock market extended its "prime rate rally" today as blue chips continued to forge gains at the expense of once-favored glamour issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, steadily picking up momentum in the final hour, moved ahead 7.06 to finish at 787.29.

In the last week, on the heels of a prime rate cut to 8 percent from 8.5 percent by a small Philadelphia institution, the Dow indicator has climbed nearly 33 points.

More Adventurous

On Wall Street, brokers were making such comments as: "We are moving from a cautious to a more adventurous posture with regard to committing funds to the market."

Against this backdrop of cautious optimism, the New York Stock Exchange registered 836 gainers and 531 losers.

American Telephone, fourth on the active list, rose 1 1/8 to 53 3/4, indicating the current interest in more stable issues.

TI Falls

Meanwhile, Texas Instruments fell 4 3/8 to 118 5/8 in heavy trading after the company, a leader in the semi-conductor industry, forecast a "tough year" in 1970 but said it expects a better year than 1969.

Elsewhere among the active glamour stocks, University Computing dropped 1 3/4 to 55 5/8 and Mohawk Data Sciences, despite its report of higher quarterly earnings, declined 1 1/2 to 73 3/8.

IBM, continuing to dip, fell 3 1/4 to 333 1/4.

Electrical equipment plants performed once again as mainstays of the market. General Electric, selling ex-dividend, rose 3 to 74. Before its nationwide strike was ended recently, GE traded at its lowest price since the 1962 market break. Westinghouse Electric, which has averted a strike, climbed 1 1/2 to 65 1/4 after gaining 2 7/8 yesterday.

Chrysler moved up 1 to 28 1/4. Ford also climbed 1 to 43 1/2. General Motors picked up 1/2 to 70 3/8.

Owens-Illinois, whose product lines include glass, paper and plastics, rose 1 1/2 to 55 3/4. The company said it expects sales and profits this year to top 1969 records if the government can bring inflation under control "without a severe contraction in economic activity."

With Big Board volume slipping a bit to 11.70 million shares from yesterday's brisk 12.27 million shares, Benguet kept the active list as it edged up 1/8 to 9 3/8.

Metropolitan Life Gets 5.23% Net Return on Assets

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the second largest life insurer after Prudential-disclosed yesterday that insurance issued last year advanced \$689 million over the year before.

The gains, however, came in individual policies, which climbed to \$9.68 billion last year from \$8.83 billion the year before. Group insurance issued slid to \$3.5 billion from \$3.66 billion.

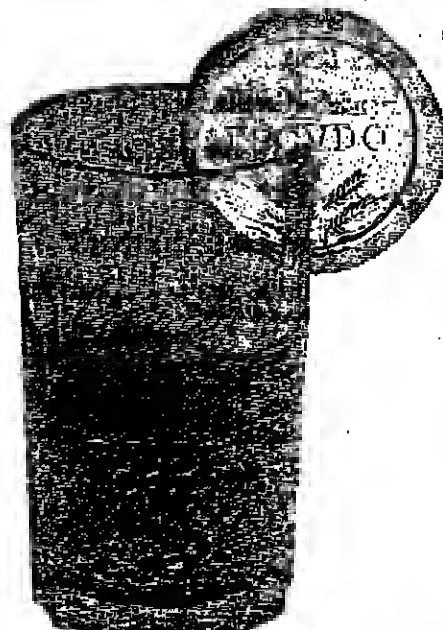
The overall insurance issued, however, jumped to \$13.18 billion last year from \$12.49 billion in 1968. Gilbert W. Fitzhugh, chairman, said.

Life Insurance in Force Jumped to \$157.5 million from \$147.54 million, with gains in both individual insurance and group insurance in force.

Assets rose to \$26.82 million from \$25.84 million and the net return on assets climbed to 5.23 percent from 5.05 percent.

AFCA watch it go

a toast from the host



We invite you to join a happy investment party we will be delighted to be your host in Portugal

Investments Geared to America's Future

JOHNSTON MUTUAL FUND

for investors seeking possible growth of capital and income

A NO-LOAD FUND

No Redemption Charge. Systematic Investment Plan.

NO SALES CHARGE

Self-Employed Retirement Plan Available (Keogh Act)

Write for FREE Prospectus

The Johnston Mutual Fund, Inc., 480 Park Ave., N.Y.C. 10022

Phone: (212) 679-2700

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

International Security Analyst

We offer an interesting opportunity to someone with considerable experience in the analysis of European and Asian securities. The person we are looking for will be responsible for initiating investment recommendations and will have complete access to our extensive foreign client list for the marketing of his ideas. The analyst would be based in New York City. There is an opportunity for an early equity participation for the successful analyst. Please send resume to Mr. E. P. Magee.

SEIDEN & DE CUEVAS

INCORPORATED

Members: New York, American, Boston, Detroit, Midwest, Pacific Coast Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchanges

110 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

(212) 943-2887 Cables: SILCAYE

BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA

your gate to golden business

HEAD OFFICE: 95/119, Rua do Comércio - LISBON - Portugal - Tel: 30381

[illegible]

The department said the actual value of construction put in place in the latest month—without seasonal adjustment—amounted to \$5.95 billion compared with the revised levels of \$6.99 billion in December, and \$7.94 billion in November.

هكذا مني لأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

What a good time...

for the good taste of a Kent.



New Possibilities of East-West Trade

The latest spectacular contracts prove: Intensifying East-West Trade is possible. The securing of the financing constitutes, however, the main precondition. Specialized foreign trade banks sufficiently guarantee these prerequisites.

With the cooperation of
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
balance of over 18.7 billion DM

Head Office: Frankfurt am Main, heart of West-Germany's international bank domicile

Internationale Bank für Außenhandel AG, Wien
was established in Vienna, international pole between East and West

With the participation of
Banque Worms & Cie., Paris
Philadelphia National Bank via
Philadelphia International Investment Corporation, Philadelphia
Bankkommanditgesellschaft Winter & Co., Wien
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Wien
Österreichische Credit-Institut AG, Wien
Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft AG, Wien

Founders in four countries with a balance volume of more than 30 billion. DM and wide-spread international contacts give you a sure guarantee:

New possibilities of intensifying the East-West Trade for you, too.

[illegible][illegible]

مکرمہ فیہ

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

One of the Fastest-Growing
JOIN Investment Organisations
in the World**Investment Managers**
\$30-80,000 per annum

The task will be to locate development opportunities, to analyse them, reporting and taking instructions from the management board. Likely candidates will be in their early thirties with a financial/real estate background. They will be self-starters, able to initiate schemes and work on their own initiative.

Due to the remarkable growth of THE REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA we plan to invest in real estate/property/construction in Europe during 1970 HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. We consequently need to reinforce our management company with additional experts able to manage property investment projects from conception to completion and operation.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP (Sales) Ltd.

Telephone 01-828-2120

or write to:
1027, Kings House
St. James' Court,
Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.1.

Expanding French Subsidiary
of large U.S. Corporation

specialized in petroleum and petrochemical-handling equipment
seeks

PERSONNEL MANAGER

able to assume a broad range of responsibilities, legal degree,
knowledge of corporate law.

Applicant must speak and write both French and English.

Job location: SENS.

Sens, France

Send resume to the Financial Mgr.
Sté LUCEAT - Route de Paris (89) SENS (France)

FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER

University degrees in Accounting and Business Administration, seeks challenging new position. Excellent record in financial analysis, planning and mergers/acquisitions negotiations. Available soon.

Please write: Box D-1,699, Herald, Paris.

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER/MARKETING DIRECTOR
\$30,000

A major U.S. corporation with worldwide interests in the pharmaceutical field offers an excellent career opportunity as Deputy General Manager-Marketing Director of its Italian subsidiary.

Ideally, the man we are looking for should be of Italian nationality or background, 30 to 40 years of age, fluent in both Italian and English. He should have already had experience in general management and have a proven record of success in marketing pharmaceuticals or packaged consumer products.

His current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of approximately \$30,000 annually.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, languages, experience, current position, present earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of Management Consultants retained to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released to our client without prior consent after a personal interview.

All replies to: Box D-1,702, Herald Tribune, Paris.

International Management Consultancy

A career with the Urwick Group, one of the world's leading management consultancies, offers high financial rewards and intellectual satisfaction. We operate in over 60 countries with offices in the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada, Australia and South Africa. Due to expanding operations on the Continent of Europe, new posts are available for Dutch, French, German and Italian nationals. Successful candidates would have the opportunity of working in most European countries including the United Kingdom.

We seek men with an outstanding career record in General Management and the functional skills. There are special opportunities for men with first

hand computer experience. All such men, up to early forties in age, would have opportunities of working broadly with us in such areas as:

- Corporate Planning
- Marketing
- Management Information Systems
- Management by Objectives

A university or equivalent professional qualification is a basic requirement and a postgraduate Business School degree is a strong added advantage. Applicants must be fluent in English.

For further information please write in confidence for our application form quoting reference RMM/113/HT/4 on envelope and letter.

Urwick International Limited

2 Carlton Street, London SW1

Chief Accounting Executive
Brussels
up to
\$15,000 p.a.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK seek a Chief Accounting Executive for their office in Brussels. He will report directly to the General Manager and will be the senior accounting officer of the bank with overall responsibility for the accounting and internal auditing functions. His major responsibility will be to assist the management of the bank in identifying the areas in which the profitability of the bank's operations can be increased.

Candidates should be chartered accountants and have had at least three years post qualification experience with a large professional firm.

It is desirable that they should also offer subsequent commercial or industrial responsibility, facility in the French language and a knowledge of data processing.

Age under 35. The salary scale for this appointment is \$12,000 to \$15,000. There are generous fringe benefits and the career path is international. Relocation expenses will be met by the bank.

Applications, not limited to British nationals, should be made to Price Waterhouse Co., 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London E.C.2, quoting M/GS/No. 3076.

MANAGER OF ADMINISTRATION, EUROPE

(Based in Brussels)

For leading small computer automation firm in Europe. To provide and start-up, guidance and direct liaison in Administration with offices established or to be established in U.K., France, Germany, Belgium and Scandinavia. Duties include supplying offices, payroll, personnel, reporting. Knowledge of U.S. and European accounting desired. Knowledge of U.S. management methods a must.

For interview, please contact:

R. E. RIDER
GENERAL AUTOMATION LTD.
Wren House
Portsmouth Road
Esher Surrey (England).
Phone: 657-64 or 658-29.

A major U.S. company, with international headquarters in Europe and a world-wide network of subsidiaries, requires

INTERNAL AUDITORS

Semi-seniors and seniors with a public accounting and/or strong internal auditing background. The positions will involve heavy travel throughout the world.

Please send c.v. and salary required to:

Box D-1,701, International Herald Tribune, Paris.
Our employees know of this ad.

Leading American worldwide cosmetic and toiletry company seeks for one of its subsidiary plants located in Monaco

PLANT MANAGER

to direct and motivate work of 200 people.

Ideally, the candidate should be a chartered engineer (mechanical or chemical), age 35 to 45, and have a proven record of management ability.

He should be fully familiar with modern methods of cost control, engineering standards, materials management and planning procedures. A background in either the packaged consumer goods, or the pharmaceutical or the cosmetic and toiletry industry is essential.

We would prefer a French national, completely fluent in English although a French-speaking Swiss, Belgian or Dutch will also be considered.

Please address complete c.v. and photo to:

M. H. Molema,
13 Rue Jean-Mermoz,
Paris-8e.

A large U.S. corporation has the following openings at its international headquarters in Europe:

DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Must have a basic public accounting background, with international audit experience an asset. Substantial world-wide travel is required. Will report to the General Manager.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER

To assume full responsibility for headquarters accounting for international operations. Must be completely familiar with consolidations, foreign exchange, computer applications, and supervising a large department. Will report to the Controller.

Please send resume in confidence to:

Box D-1,700, International Herald Tribune, Paris.
Our employees have been informed of these openings.

GENERAL MANAGER

Of U.S. Company's subsidiary for Europe, 40 years, very fluent English and French, fair German, looks for a managerial position in a multinational Company. Box D-1,698, Herald, Paris.

SALES MANAGER
MEDITERRANEAN

HEWLETT-PACKARD is an international company whose products range from electronic measuring devices through medical and chemical instrumentation to data processing equipment.

Based at our European Headquarters in Geneva you would be responsible for planning and meeting sales growth objectives in the areas where we market through distributors. Your department would cover our whole product range. You would have technical staff providing sales support in the product disciplines.

We need a man with a record of sales management success, late twenties / mid - thirties, with strong electronics background and graduate or professional qualifications. Sales management experience preferably in a high technology industry.

Application forms can be obtained by telephoning Maureen Philpott on Slough (STD 0753) 33341.

For further details call Paul Massey or Doug Herdt, on Geneva (022) 41 54 00. Written applications to Paul Massey, Personnel Manager - European Operations, HEWLETT-PACKARD S.A., 7 Rue du Bois-du-Lan, 1217 Meyrin, Switzerland.

HEWLETT-PACKARD**Top Communications Industry Executive**

A young, aggressive administrator is required to assist the Chief European Executive of a well established American magazine preparing to launch French and German language publishing ventures, and with other active interests in the leisure field.

This is an opportunity for a man with proven business skills and commercial enterprise, preferably but not necessarily

with publishing or associated experience. The ideal candidate will be about 30 years old, with English as his native language and fluency in French and/or German.

The salary will be negotiable but certainly not less than £8000. The main location will be London, with special assignments on the Continent and in the U.S.

Please write to or telephone Raymond Toll,
Metra Consulting Group Ltd., 23, Lower Belgrave Street,
London S.W.1. Telephone: 01-730 0855

BRITISH**LEYLAND**

BRITISH LEYLAND (EUROPE)
3 Ave. des Jordils,
1006 Lausanne,
SWITZERLAND

FINANCIAL ANALYSTS

British Leyland Motor Corporation (Europe) is engaged in marketing the Corporation's entire range of vehicles in continental Europe. Its expanding Lausanne headquarters contains a complete sales and finance staff which is responsible for the Company's performance in the European Region. There are openings in Lausanne for:

PRICE ANALYST - PASSENGER CARS (Ref. 08/221)

to be engaged in the analysis and establishment of wholesale and retail prices for the Corporation's entire range of passenger vehicles in continental Europe.

FINANCIAL ANALYST - SALES (Ref. 08/222)

to measure the financial effect of movements in sales, stocks and related statistics.

COST AND PROJECTS ANALYST (Ref. 08/223)

to handle the preparation of cost analyses, budgets and forecasts, and the evaluation of capital investment projects.

MARKETING FINANCIAL ANALYST (Ref. 08/228)

to perform analyses of British Leyland and competitive marketing practices and to investigate special investment opportunities.

OPERATIONS COORDINATOR (Ref. 08/229)

to be responsible for the coordination of operational aspects in the establishment or acquisition of new sales companies-including profit planning, accounting and pricing.

Experience in the appropriate area of financial analysis is desirable, not necessarily in the automotive industry. Preference is given to Swiss citizens, though other applicants are not excluded. We offer attractive salaries, pension plan, company car purchase scheme, pleasant working conditions and a five-day week. All positions offer an excellent opportunity for bright young men to join an expanding finance operation throughout Europe, as well as the possibility of some travel.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please send a detailed curriculum vitae, mentioning the reference number shown, to:

The Personnel Manager
British Leyland Motor Corporation (Europe)
3 Avenue des Jordils
1006 LAUSANNE, Switzerland.



WHY WAIT
FOR
WHAT YOU
EARN

If you're a dynamic agent, able to sell in the financial market, we'll give you:

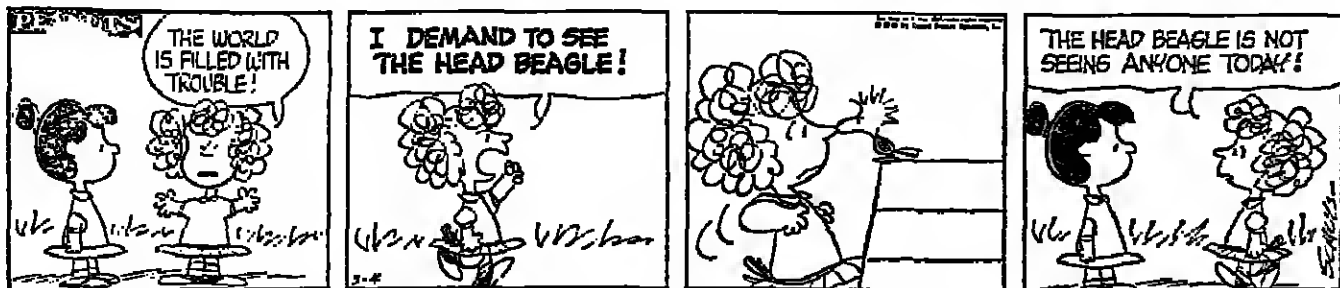
- ☐ World's highest commission.
- ☐ Commission paid the same day of sale.
- ☐ Excellent incentive program.
- ☐ Complete sales training program.

Join an international sales force in banks, insurance, mutual funds and real estate.

WORLD INVESTMENT SERVICES, S.A.

Information Office,
Service Centre 104
74 Rue de Lausanne
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

PEANUTS



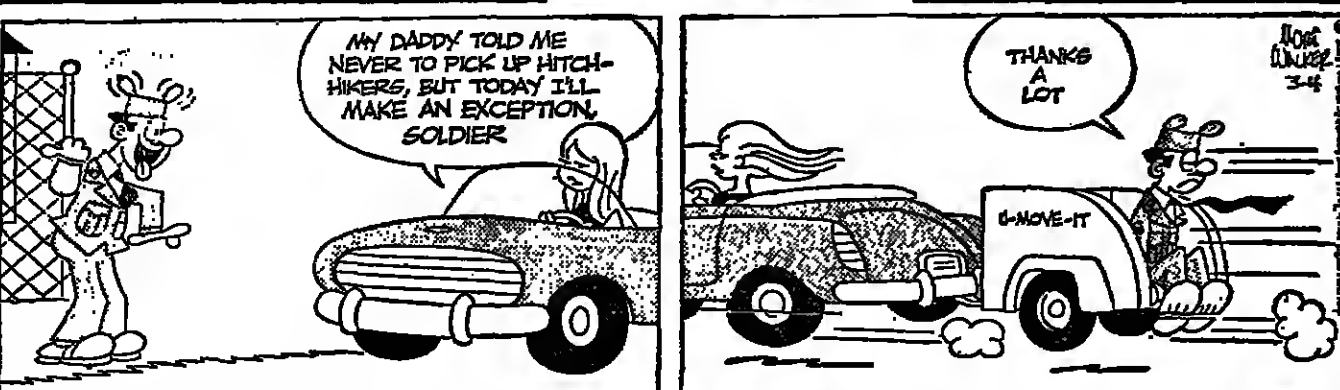
B.C.



KILL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The final stage of the marathon match between Omar Sharif's Circus of European stars and the Dallas Aces became a runaway for the American experts who led at the end of last week by 180 international match points with 42 deals remaining to be played.

In the diagramed deal, played Thursday, both declarers reached game and were doubled. However, the declarer for the Aces saved a trick to limit the size of the penalty.

At one table, as shown in the diagram, Claude Delmonoy of France opened South with one club, showing at least 17 points in the "Blue Club" system. His partner, Giorgio Belladonna, raised to game in spades after the suit had been bid twice. East doubled.

At the second table, the opening bid was one spade. South jumped to three spades when an overall of two hearts was passed around to him, and North bid the game, which was doubled.

Both West players led the diamond queen; both Easts captured the king with the ace. East for the Aces returned his singleton club. West took South's king with the ace and gave his partner a club ruff, leaving the spade king as the only remaining trick for the defense.

lost to the heart king and East scored a second club ruff and the spade king to put the contract down three.

At the other table Sharif led the heart nine at the second trick. South for the Aces took the heart ace, cashed the spade ace and led the heart queen. When West won with the king and led the heart jack South ruffed to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ J
♥ J86
♦ 10863
♣ A542

WEST
♠ 106
♥ 9
♦ 9
♣ A542

EAST
♠ K109
♥ 10754
♦ 7
♣ KQ8

The declarer forced an end-play by leading the club king. West chose to win and gave his partner a club ruff, leaving the spade king as the only remaining trick for the defense.

NORTH
♠ J8
♥ 732
♦ K86
♣ 10863

WEST
♠ K10865
♥ 94
♦ 9
♣ A542

EAST
♠ K1097
♥ 107542
♦ 7
♣ KQ8

Neither side was vulnerable.

South West North East
1♣ 2♥ Pass Pass
2♠ 3♣ 3♦ Pass
3♥ Pass 4♠ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

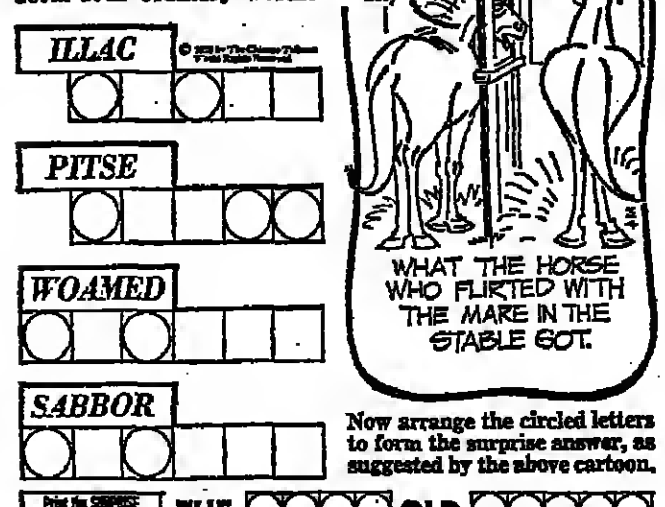
West led the diamond queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE O O O O OLD O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles TARDY SHEEP AMAZON PURITY

Answer: What the butcher turned actor got—MEATY PARTS

BOOKS

OUR TIME IS NOW NOTES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGROUND

John Birmingham, Editor. Introduction by Kurt Vonnegut Jr. Praeger, 262 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Sanford J. Ungar

IT'S easy to imagine, it probably could have happened anytime, anywhere with a population under 200,000. But in this case it was in Mahwah, N.J., which John Birmingham calls a "semi-rural community"—and there was a big crisis on a May day in 1969. The Board of Education was in urgent session and some of the taxpayers citizens who had come along were writing with anger. "There is a nude picture of a male in the middle of this thing," screamed Birmingham doesn't say, but she must have been screaming. Citizen X. "There are words in here that are absolutely atrocious, and to me, it's one of the biggest pieces of filth I've ever seen. And I think these kids should have something done to them, before the younger ones get to see something like this center section."

The problem? About 500 copies of the local high school's underground newspaper, The Oracle, had been distributed and some had fallen into what you might call hostile hands. Very hostile. This was serious business, because there apparently was a picture of the back of an undressed college student (lifted from a national news magazine), at least one use of a four-letter word (and are you ready?) talk of "pot." No wonder they wouldn't let the newspaper's associate editor testify to them, before the younger ones get to see something like this center section.

What is this generation coming to, anyway?

That's just what John Birmingham is asking in this book. Not surprisingly, his answers are different from those of the Movement to Restore Decency (MORDE), which says that rock music, drugs, sex, long hair and all those other things are being promoted by Communists. And from those of Vice-President Agnew, who would "swap the whole damn zoo"—as he said recently in St. Louis—"of deserters, malcontents, radicals, incendiaries, the civil and uncivil disobedients among our young men, the P.F.S., Weathermen, the Revolutionary Action Movement, the Tippiers, hippies, Yahoos, Black Panthers, loms and tigers alike... for a single platoon of the kind of young Americans I saw in Vietnam."

As a graduate in last year's class at Hackensack (N.J.) High School, Birmingham sees things very differently indeed. The problem is actually with "the adults" (surely only high school revolutionaries use that term for their adversaries), who cannot cope with the consequences of the growth process.

"Many adults seem to favor a repression of ideas that don't agree with their way of thinking," he says with the puzzle-met and the naïveté that pervades the book. "Not that they would ever admit it, but it comes out in their attacks on the young and their different attitude. It all seems to be related to the adult's free conflict between what he is and his code of behavior—his beliefs—and his actual beliefs. That's what causes a lot of fusion in the minds of young."

It doesn't merely cause fusion; it drives them underground. Once there, they lash out, unconcerned with which violate the taboos, in print all the words that and their elders use in private. They get big ideas about fusing aspects of their social and personal lives, like the minimum and dress regulations.

Sometimes this attitude over to issues that are the property of the adults or of college students, and as the in Vietnam. "The underground is people educating each other, Birmingham explains, but I also willing to admit that, spirit of the underground is no longer "be there."

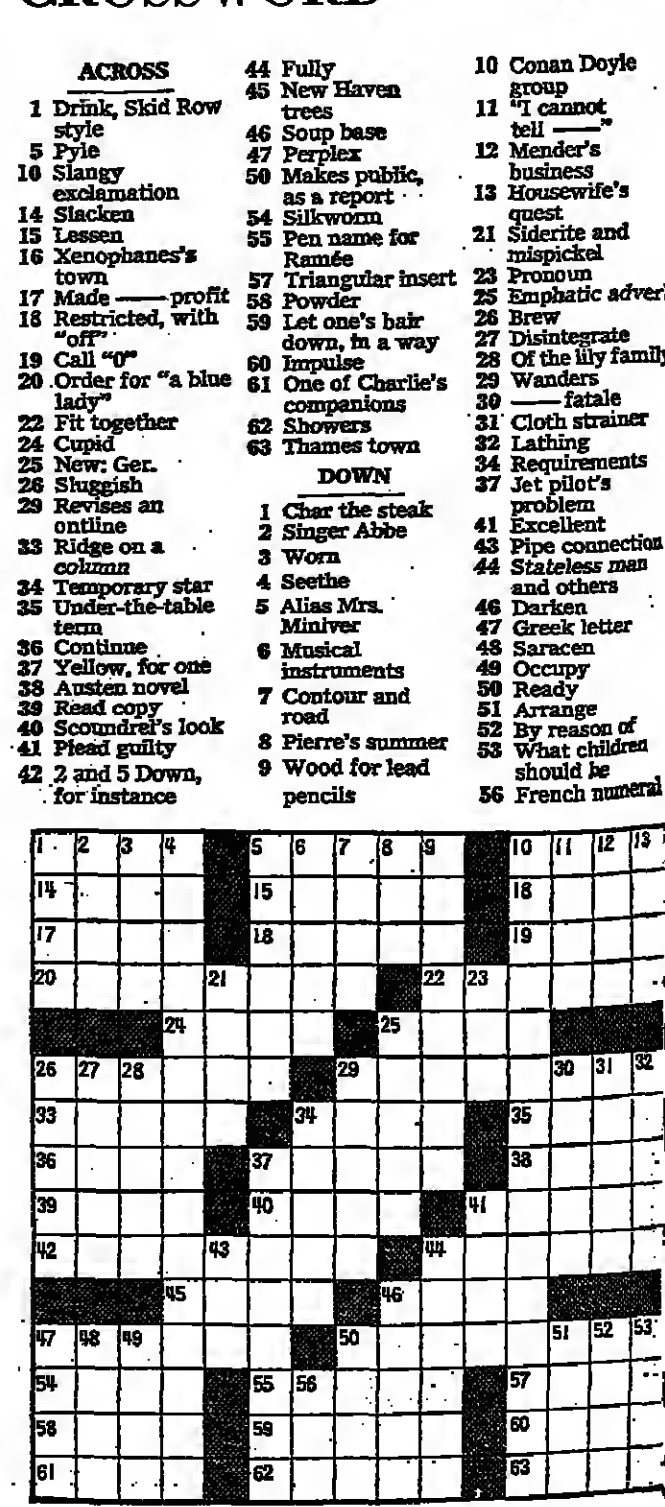
"Our Time is NOW" something for everybody, a catalogue of horrors—thrown out of school for no long hair, for cutting class, for refusing to pay a sex charge to receive some hot clothes, its heroes are new obscure ones, like Alice Rivera, "a beautiful fourth-year-old from Brooklyn's famous Cobble Hill" who a lately devastated the author by applying for admission New York's all-male Stuyvesant High School. Josma Ma "who helped put out a high school underground at the age of twelve"; and McConnell of Columbus, O who solved his conflicts by piling football in the fall "radicalizing the school" in spring.

A few of Birmingham's observations between selection from underground newspapers are glib and silly; there times when it sounds as if publisher has forced him to claim some of the more extreme excerpts as a price for printing them. He reveals too much the awe he felt toward the New York City high school revolutionaries when he crossed Hudson River from Hackensack and quotes them too much.

But the contributions are a part—like the point of view there is a whole new "generation gap" between college students and the high schools, the former cannot speak for the needs of their younger brother and sister. And the translation for all to fear and read of it, guiding principle of the French student revolt: "Ce n'est qu'un début" ("It's just the beginning").

Mr. Ungar is co-author "The Almost Revolution, France, 1968," a book on a French student-worker run that was published last year and is a member of the editorial-page staff of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD By Will Wren



Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,102

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970

Established 1887

Today's Weather—Paris: Occasional snow today, 22-27 (F-31). Tomorrow little snow showers with sunny intervals. Temp. 22-27 (F-31).
Additional Weather—Page 2

Austria	22-27	Belgium	22-27	Denmark	22-27	France	22-27	Germany	22-27	Greece	22-27	Ireland	22-27	Italy	22-27	Japan	22-27	Lebanon	22-27	Lithuania	22-27	Poland	22-27	Portugal	22-27	Romania	22-27	Soviet Union	22-27	Spain	22-27	Sweden	22-27	Switzerland	22-27	Turkey	22-27	U.S. Military	22-27	Yugoslavia	22-27
---------	-------	---------	-------	---------	-------	--------	-------	---------	-------	--------	-------	---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	-------	-----------	-------	--------	-------	----------	-------	---------	-------	--------------	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------------	-------	--------	-------	---------------	-------	------------	-------



Best picture of the French submarine Eurydice, lost in Mediterranean.

French Sub Sinks With 56 Aboard

Toulon, France, March 4 (UPI)—The French submarine Eurydice with 56 aboard sank in the storm-tossed Mediterranean today after an explosion during a deep sea dive, officials said.

Naval authorities declared the 1,000-ton vessel a total loss after naval vessels and patrol planes discovered debris floating over the distress area and after seismographs had recorded a strong explosion below sea level where the submarine was on exercises.

A naval spokesman said the lost sub was the same aboard which Gen. Charles de Gaulle, then President of France, made a deep dive in 1963 to advertise the government's trust in the quality of French submarines. This was shortly after the still-unexplained loss of Eurydice's sister ship Minerve with 52 men on board.

A patrol plane lost contact with the Eurydice shortly after 7 a.m. when it went into a routine dive 55 miles east of Marseilles.

The submarine left St. Tropez harbor for the maneuver at daybreak, and was supposed to surface at 10 a.m. at the latest after navigating below surface (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Brigade to Be Sent by Britain To Join Forces in W. Germany

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 4 (NYT)—The British government announced today that it will send back to West Germany a brigade of about 4,500 men withdrawn as an economy measure in 1968.

Healey, the Minister of Defense, told the House of Commons that the decision should be made by the end of the month. He added that this is the possible argument against the loss of America's contribution to the alliance.

In a prospect of a reduction of the forces in Europe and the fact that the British Army in Germany is now at 34,000 men, Mr. Healey said the decision was a "substantial one" in the United States for the loss of some of the 300,000 troops in Europe.

Nixon Statement

Mr. Healey said that he welcomed President Nixon's statement that America can no more disengage from Europe than from the Atlantic. He said that there will be no significant reductions in United States forces at least before the end of 1971.

He said the number of troops in the British 6th Brigade is relatively small. Mr. Healey said that the decision means the type of "mutual self-help" which could serve as a basis for NATO's defense.

He said NATO's president, Mr. Willy Brandt, the West German Chancellor, said that the British Army's equipment is to be reduced by 50 percent of the cost of maintaining the brigade. He said the British government is grateful to the United States for the aid it is giving. Mr. Healey said it is an excellent example of German cooperation.

German Contribution

The German contribution to the NATO defense is to be reduced by 50 percent of the cost of maintaining the brigade. He said the British government is grateful to the United States for the aid it is giving. Mr. Healey said it is an excellent example of German cooperation.

Coming In On a Wing And a Prayer

ROME, March 4 (UPI)—Migratory birds have a chance of survival in Italy—if they choose the right six-thousandth of the country.

The government announced yesterday that it has set aside six tiny "oases" in various parts of Italy where the hunting and netting of wildlife will be banned.

The announcement came after the legislature passed a law that authorized the netting of migratory birds and touched off a storm of protest from animal lovers and conservationists.

The six "oases" total 12,047 acres—less than 1/6,000 of the area of Italy.

Would End 93,900 Jobs

U.S. to Cut, Close 371 Bases, More Than 25 Are in Europe

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced today the outback closing of 371 military bases, including more than 25 in Europe.

The move would save \$914 million, he said, and would eliminate 93,900 jobs, including 35,300 military positions and 58,600 civilian jobs.

The Pentagon announced that details on the closing of bases in the United States and Puerto Rico would be made public Friday. But it added that "decisions involving overseas installations will not be announced until necessary consultations with host countries have been completed."

Almost 30 of the overseas bases to be closed or cut back are located in Europe. Others are expected to involve Asian and Latin American installations.

Efforts to find out just which European bases were involved were unsuccessful tonight, but it was understood that stations in Germany and Italy were among them.

Disclosing the outbacks, the Defense Department said that the "additional reductions in activity and personnel are anticipated in order to enable the (Pentagon) to meet budgetary limitations."

Many of the 371 actions, it said, resulted from congressionally imposed cuts totaling over \$4 billion in the budget for the year ending June 30, 1970. Others, the Pentagon said, were dictated by further cuts in the fiscal 1971 budget plans now pending before Congress.

Secretary Laird said that "maximum efforts will be made to assist communities and employees in easing, wherever possible, the impact of the new economy actions."

President Nixon, meanwhile, sent a memorandum to selected federal officials setting up a special federal committee to help alleviate economic difficulties resulting from the economy actions.

Mr. Laird will head up an inter-agency economic adjustment committee to devise plans for assisting individuals and communities "in cases where adverse economic impact occurs as a result of the revision of our military base structure."

Yugoslav Dissident Freed; Vagaries of 'Liberty' Persist

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, March 4 (UPI)—Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Djilas, who challenged the Titoist system and criticized Soviet Communism in articles published at home and abroad in the mid-1960s, was released from prison today after almost three years in confinement.

The 36-year-old writer was freed from the Sremska Mitrovica Prison, 30 miles from here, which has held political prisoners before and since the establishment of the postwar Yugoslav Communist government. He told reporters he was treated well and was allowed to use a typewriter while serving a prison sentence meted out in April, 1967, for "inciting" the Yugoslav population through his articles printed in the West. He said he planned to visit his mother in Novi Sad and then tour Western Europe.

Acquaintances reported that he looked somewhat heavier and slightly more bald than when he wrote his exposé of conditions in Russia, "Moscow Summer 1964," which began his difficulties with the regime.

There appeared to be no special political significance in his release at this time. His attorney in Belgrade said Mr. Djilas had served his full four-and-a-half-year sentence, counting good time credited from pretrial detention and a one-year amnesty granted last year.

The issue of personal freedom in Yugoslavia was raised in a different context only a few hours before his freeing by news that the regime's most persistent critic, Milovan Djilas, had been forced to surrender his passport this week on the eve of a lecture trip to West Germany and the United States.

Mr. Djilas made a lengthy visit to the United States in 1968, and friends said he had given no indication a few days ago that his trip, planned for March 1, would be prevented in the United States.

Mr. Djilas was to visit relatives, lecture and meet with the publishers of his latest book, "The Unperfect Society."

Communist party officials this week warned against drawing broad conclusions about the trend of the country's policy toward liberals.

However, diplomatic sources, in trying to draw a balance from the regime's multifaceted handling of domestic dissent in recent months, noted that the Serbian Supreme Court last month suspended a six-month jail sentence against still another Yugoslav writer who had attacked the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet 'Murderers'

The writer, Zoran Gijosevic, was arrested in October after describing the Soviet invaders as "murderers" in an article published in the literary fortnightly Knjizevna Novina. Djilas officials said that the article severely criticized the Soviet Union, Communist officials here note that "foreign policy is a reflection of a country's domestic conditions, and vice versa."

Suspicion of Moscow's long-range goals in Yugoslavia continues to be deep. Party officials say there is nothing to indicate Moscow accepts Yugoslavia's right to its three principles of "socialism, self-management in the economy and non-alignment."

No Confrontation

Formerly, relations are described as "correct." Party officials have revealed, for instance, that, contrary to Western reports, there was no "confrontation" between Soviet and Yugoslav representatives at January's meeting of 25 parties in Moscow to discuss a European congress on European security.

However, the Yugoslav wish for a congress that would include an open agenda, and participation by non-Communist political-interest groups, was not received enthusiastically by the Russians.

Mr. Mihajlov's highly personalized championing of individual freedoms in Yugoslavia a few years ago became the most celebrated test of the regime's tolerance since the Western publication of the books of Mr. Djilas, a former associate of President Tito a decade earlier.

Mr. Mihajlov first got in trouble with "Moscow Summer," a literary travelogue of the Soviet Union. It included sensational revelations of the regime's political conditions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Mihajlo Djilas

Secret Laos Talk Given By Rogers

Senate Briefing Pleases Mansfield

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers met secretly with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to discuss the secret war in Laos, the State Department revealed today.

The nearly two-hour meeting was arranged by chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark. Sen. Fulbright had met last Saturday with a group of concerned committee members who agreed they wanted to hear Mr. Rogers. The secretary met them first along with Sen. Fulbright on Monday.

Just what he said was not disclosed, but Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., a committee member, said yesterday that he was "very pleased with the free-wheeling discussion." He said Mr. Rogers was "quite responsive, made a good impression, and I think the meeting was very worthwhile."

The disclosure of the Rogers trip to the Capitol came during newsman's questioning of State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey.

It came amid new indications of the Nixon administration's concern about congressional outcries that American involvement in Laos could lead to another Vietnam-style war. There were indications that the administration is trying both to find a way to disclose something more of the involvement and to reach some agreement with North Vietnam to curtail the fighting in Laos.

At the White House, presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was asked whether President Nixon planned a news conference soon or possibly a speech or statement about Laos. Mr. Ziegler replied, "I do not have any information that I can give you today."

Mr. McCloskey, when asked if the administration was preparing a new policy statement, said he could not "confirm anything on this point."

The President is leaving tomorrow for Florida, and a press conference, there could be a possibility.

The administration feels it is being unfairly credited with a far larger role in Laos than is the fact. At the Pentagon officials complain that Sen. Mansfield's earlier complaint that the United States is "up to our neck" in Laos is not borne out by the figures.

These officials said the total American involvement is under 1,000 men. One source said "about 800" was closer to the fact, including between 200 and 300 military advisers, pilots of aircraft and helicopters for the Central Intelligence Agency and for the Agency for International Development.

The administration is trying to avoid the kind of credibility gap which plagued its predecessor in Vietnam. But it feels it cannot tell the whole truth publicly, even though officials say practically everything has been printed in the press, because of the international complications that might cause.

The hope is that the Communists will halt their offensive and let the so-called neutralist regime of Souvanna Phouma survive, since they backed the establishment of that regime in 1962.

There now are hints that the United States is prepared to give North Vietnam assurances that Laos will not be used as a base against that country. The problem is whether Hanoi would see any value in such assurances.



SNOWBALLING—Snow and snow-produced accidents led to a traffic jam almost 30 miles long on the main superhighway west of Paris, as blizzard conditions created difficulty across the Continent. Story Page 5.

FDA Decision Unprecedented Birth Control Pills in U.S. To Carry Health Warning

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP)—The Food and Drug Administration will require makers of oral contraceptives to warn the 8 1/2 million American users of possible health hazards from the pill with a simply worded leaflet to be included in each package.

"I have come to the conclusion that the information being supplied to the patient in the case of oral contraceptives is insufficient," FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards told a Senate subcommittee yesterday.

He released the text of the FDA's proposed warning at the subcommittee hearing, and the regulatory agency's chief counsel, William W. Goodrich, predicted that the drug companies would go along. He said the "patient inserts" could be in pill packages within two months.

The FDA action is unprecedented. No other prescription drug requires a warning that is aimed directly at the user. Package inserts, which list a drug's side effects, go to doctors and druggists, but not to patients.

Before the FDA order takes effect, however, it must be published in the federal register and the drug companies will have 30 days to comment on it. Dr. Edwards said the FDA draft will be published in the register within ten days.

Mr. Goodrich said the idea of a special package insert aimed at the patient has been discussed with the manufacturers.

The unusual public announcement of the FDA decision—during the last day of hearings on the San Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., makes it difficult for drug companies to oppose the insert.

But the representative of one company commented that his firm (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Johnson Continues To Feel 'Discomfort'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4 (AP)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson continued to feel discomfort today, in his chest and left arm, his physicians said.

The doctors said that the "discomfort" was "residual" and was not a serious symptom. They also speculated that he might be developing a cold.

The Army physicians, treating him reported: "There were only rare premature contractions [extra heart beats] during the night."

20,000 Have Fled Pozzuoli; Many Get Bonuses to Leave

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 4 (UPI)—A flood of men, women and children poured out of Pozzuoli today, their exodus inspired by earthquake fears and bonuses paid by a government anxious to see them go.

Mayor Nino Gentile said at least 20,000 persons have left this ancient Roman seaport. Hundreds more fear or offers of free housing, transportation and bonus payments announced yesterday by the government to encourage departure.

The announcement came after day-long protests against evacuation orders signed by Mr. Gentile.

The government offered free railway tickets to anywhere, and about 800 to points all over Italy were taken by persons seeking shelter with relatives. Some persons sought help to emigrate to other countries.

Streets were almost empty today except for families packing and leaving and patrols of police and troops. Small groups of residents clustered around radios in bars, listening to news broadcasts.

Doors and shutters of many houses cannot be closed because earth movements have shifted them out of line. A small like rotten eggs—caused by sulphur fumes seeping from the ground—hangs over the city.

Ups and downs in a town called Pozzuoli. Back Page.

clamored outside city hall for a promised payment of 30,000 lire (\$48) for families agreeing to go.

This city of 68,885 appeared virtually paralyzed and deserted today, with schools shut, most businesses closed and factories operating at reduced pace to allow the exodus to go smoothly. Only shops selling essentials remained open.

Military and civilian vehicles moved in steady streams to nearby towns and villages, piled high with household goods and clothing. Families jammed into buses and trucks.

The mass departure, Mr. Gentile said, included about 3,000 persons ordered to leave a 12-block district called "Terra" (Earth), considered the section most seriously threatened by sharp earth movements linked to a rare geological phenomenon which has seen Pozzuoli raised at least 28 inches since last fall.

Other families fled because of

France Disavows 'Race-Religion' Israel Remarks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 4.—The French government, in an apparent attempt to appease Jewish and other critics, indicated tonight that President Georges Pompidou did not call Israel a "racial and religious" state during his visit to Chicago.

The attempt came in a press briefing after a cabinet meeting presided over by Mr. Pompidou, this afternoon. He returned from the United States early this morning.

The "racial and religious" remark had set off a wave of outraged reaction both in Israel and from world Jewish organizations.

Questioned about the remarks tonight, Leo Hamon, the government spokesman, said that he had personally asked Mr. Pompidou about what had been published. Mr. Pompidou replied that it was Chicago Rabbi Seymour Cohen who had given the correct interpretation.

Rabbi Cohen said following a meeting of Chicago Jewish leaders with Mr. Pompidou that the French president had said Israel should become a nation like others in the Middle East, but had not used the terms racial and religious.

Disputed Terms

The French delegation spokesman on two occasions during the U.S. trip that Mr. Pompidou had used the disputed terminology. Though it was unclear today exactly what was said, it remained a possibility that the French had misjudged the reaction to the remark.

Mr. Hamon made little reference to the demonstrations following the cabinet meeting. He said that only "small minorities" had participated, and that the demonstrations did not represent the majority Jewish point of view.

Mr. Hamon said Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann emphasized today that it was the "cordiality" of U.S. public opinion that had most impressed the French delegation. San Francisco was cited as having been particularly warm.

Mr. Hamon gave no indication of what the two presidents discussed during their two long meetings. He said, however, that Mr. Nixon appreciated the importance of the role of an ally that has kept both "liberty of movement and of thought."

Shriver to Quit Post This Month

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters)—R. Sargent Shriver, who has resigned as ambassador to France, will leave his post some time this month, the White House said today.

President Nixon today formally announced his intention to nominate businessman Arthur K. Wetson, 50, to succeed Mr. Shriver, brother-in-law of the late President John F. Kennedy. The White House had said yesterday that he would do so.

The White House refused to release the exchange of letters between President Nixon and Mr. Shriver, a Democrat who is expected to enter politics and run for governor of Maryland later this year.

Mr. Shriver, who was in the United States for the visit of French President Georges Pompidou, has returned to Paris for farewell calls on French officials.

Soviet Jews Link Israel With Hitler

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, March 4 (WP)—Thirty-one prominent Soviet Jews told the world today that Israel "aggression" recalls "Hitlerite barbarity" and that Jews here regard the Soviet Union as their motherland.

Newsman learned, meanwhile, that one Soviet Jew was fired from his job after his attempts to emigrate to Israel were published in the West.

The 31 Soviet Jews held a press conference to present a statement that they and 21 other Jewish leaders had signed.

The statement said that Israel "aggression" has become a component of the imperialist, neo-colonialist plot directed against the peoples and progressive regimes of the Middle East, in which the interests of oil monopolies and international Zionist organizations are closely intertwined.

It called Zionism an expression of "the chauvinistic views and racist ravings of the Jewish bourgeoisie" and accused former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion of seeking to whip up anti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Chicago 'Five' Billed \$41,748 Court Costs

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—The U.S. government has billed the five convicted defendants in the Chicago riot trial for the \$41,748 cost of the 4 1/2 month trial.

In sentencing the five to five years in prison, Judge Julius J. Hoffman of U.S. District Court fined them \$5,000 each plus the costs.

UN and West Asked to Intercede

Israel Warns on Lebanon Infiltration

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, March 4 (UPI)—The Israeli government has warned leading Western ambassadors and officials of the United Nations that Arab infiltration from Lebanon is becoming "intolerable."

The diplomats were asked to use their influence with the Beirut government to curb the Arab guerrillas, who are said by Israeli authorities to be crossing the border daily.

It is assumed here by experienced observers that failure to end the terrorism and sabotage through diplomatic channels will be followed by an Israeli military attempt to do so.

Sources here confirmed this morning that Foreign Ministry officials spoke yesterday with the American, French and British ambassadors. A similar meeting took place last night at UN headquarters.

Eban Voles' Concern

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, it was understood, conveyed the Israeli government's concern directly to the American ambassador, Walworth Barbour. UN representative Yosef Tekoa met in New York last night with Secretary-General U Thant and was to see Mr. Thant again today. He also called on this month's president of the Security Council.

Mr. Tekoa, interviewed tonight on the Israeli radio, said: "I told Thant of the gravity of the situation and of the responsibility of the Lebanese government to see that the activities are halted." He added:

"We are bringing these activities to the attention of the UN and international opinion. We will reserve the right to self-defense. In the past, if these efforts fail."

Many Incidents

Israeli military authorities have reported 34 incidents along the Lebanese border since the first of the year, 25 of them in the last three weeks. All but a few were carried out by persons crossing the border.

The latest incident was the discovery yesterday in Kfarit Shimon, largest town in the region, of enough explosives to level the two-story district council building. Israeli officials reportedly told the Western and UN diplomats that Israel holds the Lebanese government responsible for all acts originating from Lebanese territory, even if the sabotage is carried out by Arab irregulars.

World Talks Scheduled

MONTREAL, March 4 (UPI)—The International Civil Aviation Organization announced today that a special international conference will be convened on world aviation safety in accordance with a request by the governments of Switzerland and Austria.

The date and terms of reference for the conference were under consideration by the ICAO council governing body of the United Nations agency, headquartered here.

Switzerland demanded an international assembly be called on world aviation safety after one of its Swissair airliners crashed shortly after takeoff Feb. 21, killing 47 persons.

"The international conference will be convened because Switzerland has been able to set forth sufficient evidence that sabotage was the cause of the crash," an ICAO spokesman said.

The spokesman said ICAO council president Walter Binaghi was presenting information received from the Swiss government to the 27-member council.

The council must decide by March 16, the spokesman said, the date, location and scope of the conference. ICAO could call for a specialized technical conference, or it could convene an unprecedented special General Assembly of all 119 of its member governments.

Israelis Warn Against Further Airliner Attacks

TEL AVIV, March 4 (AP)—Two government leaders warned today that Israel may soon lose patience with the attacks on airliners.

Premier Golda Meir and Transport Minister Ezer Weizman issued their warnings in speeches in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

"If the Arab terrorist attacks on civil aviation continue our patience may terminate," Mr. Weizman said here. "We will become angry Israelis—fighting Israelis."

Mrs. Meir said at a news conference in Jerusalem: "It is unreasonable to expect us to announce that we will do when we find our patience has been exhausted."

She said she hoped the world had learned "the lessons of inaction" from the Swissair crash, in which 47 persons died aboard a Tel Aviv-bound jet that Israeli says was sabotaged.

Power Failure Maroons 700 Men In British Mines

CANTERBURY, England, March 4 (Reuters)—Seven hundred miners at three collieries in the Kent coalfields were trapped 3,000 feet underground today when a blizzard cut power supplies.

But officials of the National Coal Board said the miners were safe and it was only a question of time before they were brought to the surface. But local authorities said it would probably not be before morning.

The power failure stopped electric winding gear that was bringing them to the surface at 2 p.m. when their shifts ended. They had been in the mines since 6 a.m.

An emergency generator under police escort is en route to the mines, but has been delayed by deep snow clogging the roads, Canterbury police said. Troops with food supplies were also reported on the way.



Jews in Russia—Venyamin E. Dymshits (center), a deputy premier of the Soviet Union, and Lt. Gen. M. A. Millstein at a Moscow press conference of leading Soviet Jews called to denounce Israel. Assisting them at the press conference is Leonid M. Zamyatin (right), the official spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Soviet Jews Link Israel With Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

Semitism to swell emigration to Israel.

It said that "the Jews of our country live shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal peoples" and cited their rise to prominence in various professions, including the election of about 8,000 Jews to local and national legislative bodies.

The statement was regarded as part of a current press campaign in which hundreds of articles and letters have appeared expressing similar sentiments by Soviet Jews.

Among the signers were Venyamin E. Dymshits, a Soviet vice-premier often mentioned as the highest-ranking Jew in the Soviet Union; seven generals; ballerina Maya Plisetskaya; Aaron Vergelis, editor of the Yiddish-language magazine Sovetskii Heimland, and comedian Arkady Raikin.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry and the chief spokesman of the Soviet government, presided over the press conference.

In a question-and-answer session, jurist M. S. Strogovich offered a "private opinion" that hinted that emigration to Israel might be allowed on a broader scale if Israel changed its behavior.

"The right to leave a country and settle in another country and seek its citizenship is a democratic right guaranteed by the human rights convention," Mr. Strogovich said. "The Soviet Union has signed the convention. But as it is a democratic right, it should not be used to strengthen an imperialist aggressor."

Current Soviet practice supposedly allows a few hundred persons to emigrate to Israel each year. Israel has publicized a handful of cases of Jews who claim that they have been denied permission to go.

One of them, Josef Kazakov of Moscow, told Western newsmen in January that Soviet authorities had refused him and his family permission to join his son in Israel. But he was still trying.

Since then, he has been fired from his job and his wife has been shifted to a lower-paying job, he told newsmen this week. "My family is starving," he said.

Mr. Kazakov said that he had applied for 15 other jobs. Each time he had been told that he would be hired, only to be turned down when his record was checked, he said. He is an electrical engineer.

At the press conference, Mr. Strogovich also criticized Israel for refusing dissatisfied immigrants permission to return to the Soviet Union. He said that the Soviet authorities would allow them to return.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Belorussia-Soviet Russia—recently publicized the case of such an emigrant. It said that he had become a "passportless vagrant" when he left the Soviet Union—with permission. The emigrant, Beniamin Samokhvalov, hated Israel, left it and says that he is now working as a street cleaner in Geneva, despite his academic qualifications. He has written many letters pleading for permission to return to the Soviet Union, so far unsuccessfully.

Correspondents at the press conference asked whether the statement was a "reminder" to the patient of her discussion with her doctor when the pill was prescribed, is titled, "What you should know about birth control pills."

He said the warning is not designed to interfere with the doctor-patient relationship, but to "reinforce the information provided the patient by her physician."

The 700-word statement warns women that the risk of blood clot disorders is six times higher for pill users than non-users.

It states that women with blood clotting problems, serious liver disease, breast or other cancer, and unusual vaginal bleeding should not take the pill. Women with a history of heart or kidney diseases, asthma, high blood pressure, diabetes, epilepsy, fibrous tissue in the uterus, migraine headaches or mental depression require special medical supervision.

The proposed package insert also talks about possible side effects and notes that the hormones in the pill have caused cancers in animals, but says there is no proof that it will do the same in humans. Despite these risks, Dr. Edwards emphasized that "oral contracep-

Spain Arrests 9 Gypsies Suspected Of \$5 Million Swindle in France

BARCELONA, March 4 (AP)—Police here have arrested a band of nine gypsies who are wanted by French authorities in connection with the operation of a swindle scheme that has cost French social security \$5 million over the last eight years.

According to French sources, the gypsies were collecting maintenance payments for about 3,000 children. The sources said that the gypsies had falsified birth certificates and other official papers to collect the payments.

The sources said that one of the gypsy women arrested had been receiving more than \$1,000 a month by claiming maintenance of 70 nonexistent children.

The gypsies lived in a luxury tower in a Barcelona suburb, owned five automobiles and had the equivalent of \$17,000 in a bank in France, the sources said.

Police sources said that the operation came to light during routine questioning of one of the gypsies who had gone to Barcelona City Hall in regard to a building he owned.

According to the gypsy, the band spent the first six days of each month in France collecting the social security payments.

France Disavows Remarks On Israel's Double Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

was no longer a serious risk of recession.

Ever since the Chicago visit, the French have been backtracking over what was allegedly said. At his final press conference in New York, Mr. Pompidou said once again that he was not an anti-Semite. He said he had many friends in the French Jewish community. "Their hearts beat for Israel," he said, "but they are French hearts."

It was a bit of a retreat from the days of Gen. de Gaulle, when the position was rather that French Jewish hearts could not beat for Israel and still be good French hearts.

The reaction prompted by the Chicago remarks reached into France. Today the French Union of Jewish Students said that Mr. Pompidou had tried to portray Jews as "foreign agents," and that this would lead to a "renaissance of anti-Semitism."

Paris-Jour asked today if the risk of the French position wasn't to provoke a "rebirth of anti-Semitism in our country?" The newspaper added, "It is a serious question."

The disavowal of the Chicago remarks was seen as an attempt to end such outbursts. The French definitely put the emphasis on his visit today, with no references to any Franco-American differences, including the Middle East.

The same year, Mr. Mihajlov was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment under a law forbidding offenses against a foreign power. However, the Croatian Supreme Court suspended the sentence.

Nevertheless, Mr. Mihajlov persisted in his campaign to get his case heard, through letters to Yugoslav newspapers which went unpublished here but were reported in the West, and through an open letter to President Tito.

Finally, in August 1968, Mr. Mihajlov was again charged after he announced plans to organize an opposition magazine in his home town of Zadar with the name "Free Voice."

Pronouncing the verdict at the trial which followed, the judge cited articles by Mr. Mihajlov titled "Titoism and Today's Yugoslavia" and "What We Want, and Why Are We Silent," and said the defendant had "negated the system of self-management and direct democracy" being instituted in Yugoslavia.

Birth Control Pills in U.S. To Carry Health Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

does not agree with the wording of some parts of the FDA draft.

The warning, which Dr. Edwards described as a "reminder" to the patient of her discussion with her doctor when the pill was prescribed, is titled, "What you should know about birth control pills."

He said the warning is not designed to interfere with the doctor-patient relationship, but to "reinforce the information provided the patient by her physician."

The 700-word statement warns women that the risk of blood clot disorders is six times higher for pill users than non-users.

It states that women with blood clotting problems, serious liver disease, breast or other cancer, and unusual vaginal bleeding should not take the pill. Women with a history of heart or kidney diseases, asthma, high blood pressure, diabetes, epilepsy, fibrous tissue in the uterus, migraine headaches or mental depression require special medical supervision.

The proposed package insert also talks about possible side effects and notes that the hormones in the pill have caused cancers in animals, but says there is no proof that it will do the same in humans. Despite these risks, Dr. Edwards emphasized that "oral contracep-

Navy Planes Join B-52s In Trail Raids

SAIGON, March 4 (UPI)—

Waves of carrier-based U.S. Navy jets bombed the Ho Chi Minh Trail last night and today in continuing strikes in southern Laos, where North Vietnamese troops have overrun two more government outposts.

The Navy jets teamed with Air Force B-52s in pounding the trail over which North Vietnamese troops have been reported hauling an unprecedented amount of arms and supplies southward.

The B-52s also flew eight missions in Vietnam itself overnight, seven of them against what were described as guerrilla troop staging areas near the Ben Het Green Beret camp 200 miles north-northeast of Saigon on the Cambodian border.

18 Guerrillas Killed

Further down the border, a First Air Cavalry Division unit killed 18 guerrillas who attacked an American outpost.

The U.S. command reported eight guerrilla shellings of allied bases overnight. Five of the attacks were against American installations. One American was wounded.

An enemy campaign to concentrate firepower on American helicopters to increase U.S. casualties at minimum cost to the Communists resulted in loss of another chopper, bringing the total so far this year to 64, military sources said today.

U.S. intelligence sources disclosed Feb. 19 that Communist gunners were under orders to concentrate their fire on American helicopters as a means of inflaming U.S. public opinion against the war.

Throughout the Vietnam war, U.S. helicopter losses in combat total 1,506, including ten shot down over North Vietnam. The U.S. command counts only helicopters shot down and destroyed, not those shot down which are salvaged and repaired. Of the 1,506, some 460 were lost last year.

Dean Called Police

The police were called to the campus last week by the dean, who said security could not be guaranteed without police protection because of attacks by extreme leftist students.

The situation at Nanterre, birthplace of the 1968 revolt that led to the retirement of President Charles de Gaulle, was causing grave concern in government circles, official sources said.

President Georges Pompidou asked for a full report on the situation as soon as he returned early today from his eight-day visit to the United States, sources said.

The national student union called a meeting today to rally its forces for a strong protest against the police presence on the campus and "prepare a massive retaliation" against the police.

Police Foil Plot To Kidnap Spaniard

PARIS, March 4 (Reuters)—French police have foiled an attempt by Spanish anarchists to kidnap Spain's delegate to UNESCO, a police spokesman said tonight.

He said police, lying in ambush outside the UNESCO headquarters here, arrested three Spaniards last night as they moved to kidnap the delegate, Emilio Guariguys y Diaz Canabate, 57. Mr. Guariguys was walking to his car when the men, one of whom was carrying an ether-soaked rag, rushed at him.

Hanoi Troop Take 2 More Laos Outposts

Both Near Ho Trail New Red Drive See

VIENTIANE, March 4 (UPI)—North Vietnamese troops captured two more government posts, both of them in south Laos near the Ho Chi Minh Trail, military officials said today.

The disclosures came amid reports here that the North Vietnamese were resupplying for expected new drive to expand occupation of Laotian territory.

The government informants said Prince Souvanna Phouma told military commanders yesterday that the Communists' aim was to recapture all the land they lost when the 1962 Geneva accord declared Laos neutral.

One of the two outposts in southern Laos was captured Monday, the other early today, high-ranking Laotian officials said. The increase in military activity in the panhandle of the great country, perhaps a diversion tactic, the Plaines des Jarres.

The camp captured this morning was situated 15 miles south of Thakhek, on the border with Thailand. Three Laotian Army troops were reported destroyed, but there were no accounts of casualties.

Flamethrower, Bazookas

A delayed report said North Vietnamese troops had seized a second camp, at Pak Song, today in the far southern reach of Laos near the border with South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The attackers, officials said, used a flamethrower and bazookas and knocked out the post's communications shack in the first salvo.

In his meeting with his top military commanders in Vientiane today, Prince Souvanna Phouma agreed to press non-combat soldiers into service in the hopes to alleviate a manpower shortage.

Gen. Vang Pao, whose American-supported clandestine army, done most of the fighting against the North Vietnamese around Plaines des Jarres, did not stop the session, reportedly because he was too busy with tactical duty to fly to Vientiane. There was word on his recovery from what were described as minor head injuries suffered in a plane crash last Saturday.

Britain Seeks Talks

LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—Britain has started consultations on the Laos crisis with signatories of the 1962 Geneva accord, diplomatic sources said today.

The move followed a request from Prince Souvanna Phouma to Britain at the weekend to initiate such "consultations" in the face of the latest Communist offensive.

Britain and Russia are co-sponsors of the 1962 Geneva conference, which guaranteed Laotian neutrality.

But Britain is not at present trying to win Russian approval in recovering the Geneva conference, the source said. This was because Russia has ignored earlier British approaches on the score.

Instead the British government is consulting through diplomatic channels with other signatories of the Geneva accord.

Officials declined to name countries Britain has approached or plans to approach. But Russia is not among them, they said.

Luther Hodges, 71, Weds Secretary, 48

RALEIGH, N.C., March 4 (UPI)—Luther Hodges, governor of North Carolina from 1954 to 1961 and U.S. secretary of commerce in Kennedy administration, is honeymooning in Europe today with his secretary, whom he married Saturday in New York City.

Word of the marriage came yesterday in wedding announcements to friends. The new Mrs. Hodges, Louise Finlayson, 48, is been Mr. Hodges' secretary at Research Triangle Institute about six years. Mr. Hodges will be 72 next week. His wife was 45 when they were married last year at their home Chapel Hill, N.C.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM... 0 37 Cloudy
ANKARA... 5 49 Very cloudy
ATHENS... 24 59 Very cloudy
BEIRUT... 21 70 Partly cloudy
BOMBAY... 24 59 Very cloudy
BUENOS AIRES... 24 59 Very cloudy
CAIRO... 24 59 Very cloudy
HONG KONG... 24 59 Very cloudy
LONDON... 24 59 Very cloudy
MOSCOW... 24 59 Very cloudy
NEW YORK... 24 59 Very cloudy
PARIS... 24 59 Very cloudy
SAO PAULO... 24 59 Very cloudy
TOKYO... 24 59 Very cloudy
VIENNA... 24 59 Very cloudy
WASHINGTON... 24 59 Very cloudy
YOKOHAMA... 24 59 Very cloudy

Do you want to
...RENT AN APARTMENT?
...FIND A SUMMER HOME?
...GET A BETTER JOB?
...LOCATE A FRIEND?
...CHARTER A YACHT?
...HIRE A BABY SITTER?
...LEARN A LANGUAGE?
...BUY A DOG?

Whatever you need, use the Classified Ad Section of the **Herald Tribune**

Thousands do!

NEW YORK'S DISTINGUISHED
HOTEL EARLYLE
35 stories of luxurious accommodations. Convenient to shopping, art galleries and museums, theatres and business. Three fine restaurants.

MAIN ST. AT 7TH ST., NEW YORK
CABLE: EARLYLE NEW YORK
TELE: 2-2892

كندا في لندون

As New Director Is Named

2 More Officials Quit Rights Office

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—Two more officials resigned from the Civil Rights Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare yesterday with denunciations of the Nixon administration's civil rights enforcement policies.

Meanwhile, a Republican political activist virtually unknown in the civil rights field—J. Stanley Penetta, an HEW attorney in San Francisco—was named to succeed Leon Panetta, ousted director of the Civil Rights Office.

The office's chief for the Deep South, Paul M. Bittling, a Democrat, and C. Peter Gall, of Man-

hattan Beach, Calif., a Republican and the office's public information director, implied that they resigned yesterday because of the firing of Mr. Penetta.

Mr. Penetta, a Republican and an advocate of vigorous enforcement policies, was ousted on orders from the White House Feb. 17, after continuing pressure by Southern Republican officials.

Another Republican, Peter Holmes, the office's congressional liaison staffer, also plans to resign.

Carl Flaxman, civil rights chief for the Houston HEW regional office, resigned a week before Mr. Penetta's ouster, charging that policies enunciated by Mr. Penetta

were being countermanded by the regional director.

Mr. Flaxman, whose region includes six Southern states where most of the government's school desegregation cases have originated, said the administration's enforcement posture "has at best been one of vacillation and nonleadership. At worst it has tended to support those seeking delay or abandonment of executive action to end segregated education in the South."

The administration's "failure of will" in enforcement, Mr. Flaxman said, "may be encouraging another round of massive resistance tactics on the part of Deep South segregationists. This could mean embarrassment and defeat for those local leaders who believed the federal government and complied with the law, and vindication for those who delayed and resisted."

Mr. Bittling said, "This would be a tragic betrayal."

In a letter to HEW Secretary Robert H. Finch, Mr. Gall said he was in "the impossible position" of being deeply dedicated to the goals of the Office of Civil Rights while serving as the Republican spokesman for "an administration which has steadily and increasingly undermined that office and its director [Mr. Penetta] in their pursuit of equal educational opportunity under the law for minority-group children."

Mr. Gall said that the 325 staff members of the office feel deeply that the school desegregation provisions of the 1965 civil rights law should be enforced, but that their efforts have been "rewarded by equivocation on the part of top administration officials, interference with the operations of the office, and by a rejection of even those minimal rights reflected in current school desegregation law."

Both Mr. Gall and Mr. Penetta formerly served on the staff of former Sen. Thomas E. Kuchel, R-Calif., who was unavailable for comment on the action by his longtime associates.

Mr. Finch, in naming Mr. Penetta to succeed Mr. Panetta, passed over the office's top black official, Deputy Director Chris Rogers, 42, who also is from San Francisco. Mr. Rogers could not be reached for comment.

Senate-House Panel Agrees On Bill Banning Cigarette Ads

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—A Senate-House conference committee unanimously agreed yesterday on a bill to outlaw cigarette advertising on television and radio after next Jan. 1.

The measure, which also prohibits a stronger health warning on cigarette packages, now goes back to the House and Senate for almost certain approval.

In a final concession to the broadcasting industry, the conferees set a cutoff date that would permit cigarette advertisements on the telecasts of football bowl games on New Year's Day.

As passed by the Senate on Dec. 13, the bill would have put the ban into effect 24 hours earlier.

The final bill reflected the col-

South Carolina Town Calm After School Bus Attack

Lamar, S.C., March 4 (AP)—

A show of force by South Carolina highway patrolmen and the issuance of citations by U.S. marshals to seven persons kept this troubled community quiet today in the aftermath of violence by opponents of school integration.

The citations ordered seven men accused of participating in yesterday's attack on school buses carrying Negroes to appear for a court hearing in Columbia Monday to show cause why they should not be restrained from further action.

One of the seven was Jeryl Best, leader of the Citizens for Freedom of Choice in Darlington County.

Meanwhile, an estimated 150 highway patrolmen in riot gear, reinforced by sheriff's deputies and other state law enforcement agents, patrolled this small farming community and the remainder of Darlington County.

White House Deplores Act

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—

The White House said today it deplores "violent and irresponsible acts" such as the attack at Lamar, S.C.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler, asked for administration reaction to the melee in Lamar, said:

"Any time a group of adults intimidates children to keep them from going to school, any right-thinking American would deplore and oppose that type of action."

Congress Eases Cupid's Burden

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—

Legislation that would make it easier for American citizens to marry women they meet overseas was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

It also would make it easier for visiting professors to teach and orchestra conductors to perform in the United States and would facilitate transfers of personnel between U.S. companies and their overseas affiliates.

Under the bill, the fiancé or fiancée of an American citizen could enter the country without establishing immigrant status under an agreement to marry within 90 days.

Deposition is provided in the event the marriage fails to take place.

German Road Deaths

WIESBADEN, Germany, March 4 (AP)—

Traffic accidents killed 16,584 persons in West Germany last year and injured another 471,215.

Churchill's Widow Rejects Site Chosen for His Statue

LONDON, March 4 (UPI)—

Lady Spencer-Churchill has surprised the sponsors of a memorial to her husband by rejecting the proposed site.

The sponsors, who are trying to raise \$75,000 for a statue of Sir Winston Churchill, said they would go ahead as planned. Their site is Parliament Square, near the Houses of Parliament.

According to members of the memorial committee, Sir Winston once said he wanted to be commemorated there. But a member of Lady Spencer-Churchill's staff quoted her as saying that she had never heard her husband express a preference.

The controversy arose after the announcement of the appeal for funds touched off the expected flood of letters to newspapers. Lady Spencer-Churchill said in a letter to The Times of London yesterday that she agreed with those opposed to the Parliament Square site.

"I too think that my husband's statue should not be in Parliament Square but should have a site of its own," she said.

Her comment was in response to a proposal by one letter writer that the committee choose a site in the heart of London's shopping district to enable the maximum number of people to see the statue. But

Plans 37-Day Stay

Congress Is Speeding Action To Bar Imminent Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—

The Senate passed and sent to the House tonight a 37-day ban against a national railroad strike set for midnight.

The House was expected to pass the resolution shortly and send it on to President Nixon.

Two congressional committees that took testimony on the emergency through the day decided on the stopgap solution rather than a compulsory government settlement proposed by the administration.

The resolution banning a strike by four shopcraft unions until April 11 first was approved by the House Commerce Committee. The Senate Labor Committee followed suit an hour later.

Protest to Shultz

The House Committee voted after members protested to Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz that it was impossible for Congress to act on Mr. Nixon's proposal to impose a compulsory settlement in the hours remaining before the strike deadline.

Mr. Nixon said the proposed settlement was based on a Dec. 4 contract that had been tentatively accepted by three unions but voted down by members of the fourth.

"Do you think this committee is composed of supernumeraries who can come up with the wisdom of Solomon in hours on a subject that you've been kicking around for months?" asked Rep. Robert H. Macdonald, D. Mass.

William Wimpfinger, chief negotiator for the three unions that accepted the Dec. 4 tentative agreement, said that he opposed any further delay and doubted whether the railroad workers would go along with a no-strike moratorium ordered by Congress.

They're Fed Up

"They're fed up," he said, "and I don't blame them."

But J. W. O'Brien, spokesman for the Sheet Metal Workers Union, which refused to go along with the Dec. 4 agreement, said he would ask his men to observe the proposed new delay.

Mr. Shultz, in asking for urgent action, had said a strike would be a national disaster.

Meanwhile, the Penn Central Railroad canceled most long haul passenger service in view of the strike threat.

Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R. Mich., the minority whip, said he hoped Congress would act to block the strike today.

But Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, expressed doubt such a quick decision would be taken.

Sen. Mansfield said Mr. Nixon should call in parties to the dispute "and see if on the basis of personal persuasion" he can produce a settlement.

Chairman Harley O. Staggers, D. W. Va., of the House Commerce Committee also said it would be physically impossible to pass any bill before the strike deadline tonight. He said he hoped the union could be persuaded to delay it.

Some segments of the Spanish press have been building up the reopening of the Zaragoza base as having significance in upcoming base negotiations with the United States in Washington.

The bases agreement, first signed in 1953, expires Sept. 26, unless renewed. Involved are Zaragoza, Torrejon, the Moron Air Base in southern Spain, and the big U.S. marine base at Rota on Cadiz Bay.

The Air Force spokesman said the Zaragoza base, on standby since 1964, was reopening for a "temporary training program," which does not extend beyond the deadline of the bases agreement.

U.S. officials have refused to speculate on the future of Zaragoza if the bases agreement is extended.

Besides the 600 airmen, about 70 Spanish civilian employees will be hired for the duration of training at Zaragoza, the spokesman said.

Significance Stressed

Some segments of the Spanish press have been building up the reopening of the Zaragoza base as having significance in upcoming base negotiations with the United States in Washington.

The bases agreement, first signed in 1953, expires Sept. 26, unless renewed. Involved are Zaragoza, Torrejon, the Moron Air Base in southern Spain, and the big U.S. marine base at Rota on Cadiz Bay.

The Air Force spokesman said the Zaragoza base, on standby since 1964, was reopening for a "temporary training program," which does not extend beyond the deadline of the bases agreement.

U.S. officials have refused to speculate on the future of Zaragoza if the bases agreement is extended.

Besides the 600 airmen, about 70 Spanish civilian employees will be hired for the duration of training at Zaragoza, the spokesman said.

Talks This Month

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters)—Talks on the future of U.S. bases in Spain will open here later this month, the State Department said.

Press Officer Robert McCloskey yesterday confirmed reports from Madrid that Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo will arrive here about the middle of this month for the discussions, but he gave no date.

The bases agreement expires on Sept. 26. It was extended for only a year when the two governments failed to reach agreement on the usual five-year renewal of their 15-year-old mutual defense accord.

the rejection vote, and asked Mr. O'Brien if the question could not be resubmitted in view of the national crisis.

Mr. O'Brien answered he did not think this would serve any purpose at all. He said the members were even more bitterly opposed to the new work rules in the agreement now than they were in December.

Union officials said their members turned down the proposal because it would allow members of one craft to do incidental work in other crafts. This would standardize rules already existing on about 92 lines permitting crossing of craft lines to varying degrees.

Big Impact Foreseen

NEW YORK, March 4 (UPI)—"The impact of a rail strike? We would be cut out of business in three or four days," a spokesman for Chrysler Corp. said in a survey on the probable effect of a nationwide r-r shutdown.

Chrysler's statement pretty much summed up the forebodings of a broad spectrum of business and industry.

Anacosta Co., one of the nation's biggest producers of copper and copper products, said it doesn't produce a thing that isn't moved at least part way to market by rail.

"All 40 of our domestic plants have rail sidings," a company spokesman said.

The spokesman at Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid gave the figures in response to the Spanish press reports that the base would have 8,000 airmen and might become "the Wheelus of Spain."

The giant U.S. base at Wheelus, Libya, is being closed at the request of the Libyan government. The spokesman refused to make a comparison of training facilities at the two bases, but said no units from Libya would be moved to Zaragoza. He said the fighter planes, F-4s and F-105s, would come to Zaragoza for flight and gunnery training from other Air Force units in Europe. In the past some of these units overflew Spain to train at Wheelus, "but there are no support airmen coming from Wheelus to Zaragoza."

USAF Denies Major Buildup At Zaragoza

MADRID, March 4 (AP)—A

U.S. Air Force spokesman said today the reopening of training at the joint U.S.-Spanish air base at Zaragoza would involve "at a maximum" 24 U.S. fighter planes and 600 ground support airmen.

The spokesman at Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid gave the figures in response to the Spanish press reports that the base would have 8,000 airmen and might become "the Wheelus of Spain."

The giant U.S. base at Wheelus, Libya, is being closed at the request of the Libyan government. The spokesman refused to make a comparison of training facilities at the two bases, but said no units from Libya would be moved to Zaragoza. He said the fighter planes, F-4s and F-105s, would come to Zaragoza for flight and gunnery training from other Air Force units in Europe. In the past some of these units overflew Spain to train at Wheelus, "but there are no support airmen coming from Wheelus to Zaragoza."

The spokesman said the fighters would train on a range about 35 miles northwest of Zaragoza.

Significance Stressed

Some segments of the Spanish press have been building up the reopening of the Zaragoza base as having significance in upcoming base negotiations with the United States in Washington.

The bases agreement, first signed in 1953, expires Sept. 26, unless renewed. Involved are Zaragoza, Torrejon, the Moron Air Base in southern Spain, and the big U.S. marine base at Rota on Cadiz Bay.

The Air Force spokesman said the Zaragoza base, on standby since 1964, was reopening for a "temporary training program," which does not extend beyond the deadline of the bases agreement.

U.S. officials have refused to speculate on the future of Zaragoza if the bases agreement is extended.

Besides the 600 airmen, about 70 Spanish civilian employees will be hired for the duration of training at Zaragoza, the spokesman said.

Talks This Month

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters)—Talks on the future of U.S. bases in Spain will open here later this month, the State Department said.

Press Officer Robert McCloskey yesterday confirmed reports from Madrid that Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo will arrive here about the middle of this month for the discussions, but he gave no date.

The bases agreement expires on Sept. 26. It was extended for only a year when the two governments failed to reach agreement on the usual five-year renewal of their 15-year-old mutual defense accord.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikaanstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1964-1965

FREDDY

PERFUMES
GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS
10 RUE ABER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DEPARTMENT
Phone XIC, 75-84

Nixon Says Education Needs Mainly Reform, Not Money

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—President Nixon, virtually silent in the subject of education in his year in office, took the offense yesterday with his declaration that key federal programs of the Johnson-Kennedy years have been near-failures.

The declaration came in the long message Mr. Nixon sent Congress, a document likely to go to both Democrats and educators.

He said, in partial reply to Democrats and school groups that have criticized his tight education budget, that the key issue in education right now is not money, but reform.

Not Measurably Helped

In the last Democratic Congress the two largest of the "ambitious, idealistic and costly programs for the disadvantaged" of the Johnson years, Title I of the Education Act and Head Start, were not measurably helped poor children catch up.

He warned teachers and parents that we have, as a nation, too avoided thinking of productivity of schools, and he endorsed steps to make educators more accountable for what their students learn.

He suggested that past programs may have put too great a burden on the schools as the means to equal opportunity in America.

"While our understanding of what works in compensatory education is still inadequate," he said, "we do know that the social and economic environment which surrounds a child at home and outside of school probably has more effect on what he learns than the quality of the school he now attends."

Thus the President promised fresh attention to pre-school programs and non-commercial television, and he spoke hopefully of the effect of his proposed welfare reforms. In effect, he urged in education what he has in other fields—a low profile.

His emphasis on holding educators accountable is already certain to embroil him with education groups. Mr. Nixon said the National Institute of Education he proposed as a clearinghouse for education research "would take the lead in developing... new measurements of educational output, standards for judging schools."

The main controversy over the compensatory program, Title I, is the biggest of all the federal education programs. The money—more than \$1 billion a year—goes to school districts serving the poor. They must use it for extra-compensatory services.

Critics have pointed out for several years that the money has not produced marked and measurable improvement in pupil performance. As Mr. Nixon observed yesterday, most local Title I programs "have stressed the teaching of reading, but before-and-after tests suggest that only 19 percent of the children... improve their reading significantly; 13 percent appear to fall behind more than expected; and more than two-thirds of the children remain unaffected—that is, they continue to fall behind."

Head Start, the War on Poverty program for pre-school children, has shown a similar lack of lasting gains.

Critics say that these scores disprove the theory that more money brings improved performance.

Defenders dispute this. They say the money has not been flowing long enough to produce results and that there has not been enough money. Congress has never appropriated the full amount authorized for Title I, nor has the Office of Education enforced its own rule against spreading the money out over too many pupils, so that none gets enough extra to make a difference.

Defenders of compensatory spending also claim that many school districts are spending Title I funds on poor children in place of state and local money, so that it is not a clear extra, as the Office of Education rules again provide.

The President took account of such arguments, noting that "thoughtful men recognize the limitations of such measurements and would not conclude that the programs thus assessed are without value."

But he added that "we must recognize that our present knowledge about how to overcome poor backgrounds is so limited that major expansion of such programs could not be confidently based on their results."

Thus his position: No more money now, but "as we get more education for the dollar, we will ask the Congress to supply many more dollars for education."

NEW LABOR FUNDS VOTED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—The Senate gave final approval today to a \$1.4 billion appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which President Nixon promised to sign after a unanimous vote.

A unanimous vote, the Senate fully sent the bill to the White House, eight months and four days after it was supposed to have been financing HEW's operations as well as those of the Labor Department, Office of Economic Opportunity and a dozen smaller agencies.

The House approved the bill yesterday. Both houses acted after a reference committee approved amendments giving Mr. Nixon the right to withhold \$1 million in expenditures.

Tate Suspect Pleads Not Guilty of Murder

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—Vivian Krenwinkel, 22, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of murder and conspiracy in the slaying of actress Sharon Tate and others last August. Her motion to act as her own attorney was denied.

Judge George M. Connelley said he first denied a motion for her to act as her own attorney with the understanding that she would accept a lawyer to handle her defense.

Judge Dell tentatively set for trial for March 30 to coincide with that of other defendants, including Charles M. Manson.

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES - GLOVES - BAGS - TIES - GIFTS

10 RUE ABER, PARIS

SPECIAL EXPORT DEPARTMENT

Phone XIC, 75-84

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1964-1965

Gold Medal

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

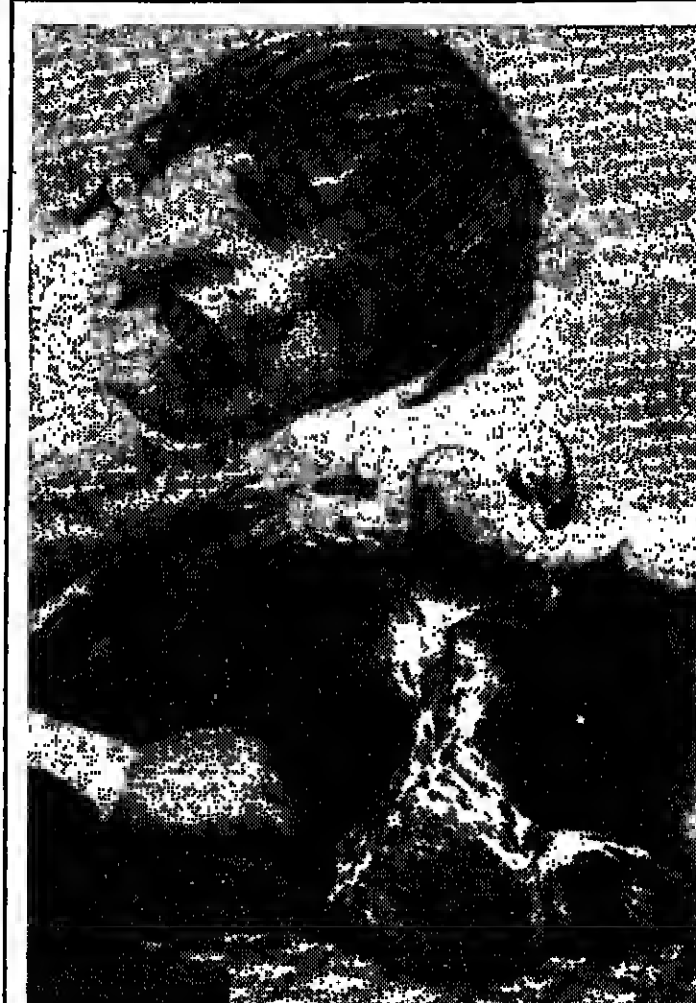
1964-1965

Gold Medal

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

1964-1965

Gold Medal



United Press International.

SILENCE OF A SHAGGY TAIL—Matthew Kennedy, 5, son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, hugs his dog Freckles which returned muddy and bedraggled to the Kennedy estate in McLean, Va., after being missing for two days. The five-year-old spaniel just wasn't himself when he came back, the Kennedys said, so they called in a vet who said the dog was suffering from an unexplained case of "nervous exhaustion."

Wolfson Says He Has Given Over \$1 Million to Officials

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4 (AP)—

Louis Wolfson, Florida financier who figured in the resignation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, said yesterday he has given more than \$1 million to U.S. public officials.

"A million won't even touch it," said Mr. Wolfson, who served nine months of an 18-month prison sentence after being convicted in connection with the sale of unregistered stock. He was released from prison Jan. 26.

Mr. Wolfson said several high officials rejected his offer. He said these included former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur Goldberg; Rep. James Roosevelt, D. Calif.; former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins; Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.; and Bud Wilkinson, former football coach and now special consultant to President Nixon.

Mr. Wolfson did not identify anyone who accepted money from him. Mr. Wolfson said he could not separate in his mind, and did not have records available, to show what part of his contributions were for political campaigns and what part were for other purposes.

Mr. Wolfson told a news conference he twice warned Mr. Fortas that a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of his

transactions might be embarrassing if the justice maintained a connection with the Wolfson Foundation.

Mr. Fortas resigned from the court after it was revealed he had accepted—then returned—consultant fees from the foundation.

Mr. Wolfson, whose personal fortune was once estimated at \$100 million, said: "I shall always continue to encourage and qualify Americans to seek and accept positions in our government and when possible to assist them so they can do so with total dedication and without any strings attached."

In Washington, Sen. Ribicoff said Mr. Wolfson wrote him after the 1968 election offering to help the senator meet any campaign deficits.

"I wrote him back that I didn't have a deficit and I didn't need the money," Sen. Ribicoff said. "I'm still not sure why he made the offer."

Mrs. Nixon in Denver

DENVER, March 4 (UPI)—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, first woman to receive a warm reception in Ohio, was welcomed to Colorado by 500 cheering persons today on the third day of her tour of volunteer projects by college students.

Bank Robber Caught Because of Picture

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—

The picture of a holiday man scattering money as he fled a Washington bank led to the arrest yesterday of a 25-year-old ex-convict. The photo, taken by the bank's secret camera, was carried in Monday's Washington papers (and the International Herald Tribune).

Charged with the \$10,000 robbery of the Security Bank last Friday was Ernest James Shuckey, who was recently released from Lorton Reformatory. FBI agents and Washington police arrested him at a girl friend's home.

Black Arrow Test

CANBERRA, March 4 (Reuters)—

Britain's Black Arrow satellite launch vehicle was today successfully flight-tested at the Woomera range, about 300 miles north-west of Adelaide. Supply Minister Sen. Ken Anderson said this was the second of three developmental flights aimed at proving the rocket's ability to put satellites into a close earth orbit.

Black Arrow

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—The picture of a holiday man scattering money as he fled a Washington bank led to the arrest yesterday of a 25-year-old ex-convict. The photo, taken by the bank's secret camera, was carried in Monday's Washington papers (and the International Herald Tribune).

Charged with the \$10,000 robbery of the Security Bank last Friday was Ernest James Shuckey, who was recently released from Lorton Reformatory. FBI agents and Washington police arrested him at a girl friend's home.

Black Arrow

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—The picture of a holiday man scattering money as he fled a Washington bank led to the arrest yesterday of a 25-year-old ex-convict. The photo, taken by the bank's secret camera, was carried in Monday's Washington papers (and the International Herald Tribune).

Charged with the \$10,000 robbery of the Security Bank last Friday was Ernest James Shuckey, who was recently released from Lorton Reformatory. FBI agents and Washington police arrested him at a girl friend's home.

Limits on Diplomatic Immunity

President Pompidou would have spared himself pointless anguish had he recognized that no high-ranking official can expect to travel anywhere in these days of volatile emotions and limited civility without finding some thorns among the roses strewn in his path.

In the wake of the French president's eight-day tour of the United States, it is clear that there was more melodrama than high drama in the incidents that made headlines in Chicago, Westchester County and New York.

Mr. Pompidou, perhaps because of his wife's concern at the proximity of hostile demonstrators in Chicago, overreacted in threatening to bypass New York and in canceling abruptly a long-scheduled meeting with Jewish leaders here.

President Nixon's response, in flying to New York, was overzealous, a reflection of the teapot tempest that pervaded the whole affair. But Mr. Nixon's wit at the farewell banquet provided a happy ending worthy of

the best of operettas. It soothed ruffled feathers of the French leader and his lady and saved the day for the improvement in French-American relations both presidents have been eager to achieve.

There could, of course, have been a disaster if the two presidents had been proud and touchy men as Charles de Gaulle and Lyndon B. Johnson—who were unable ever to agree when or where to meet. As a result of their mutual antipathy, years passed without a conference between the presidents of the two countries and relations deteriorated far more than substantive disagreement justified.

The Nixon trip to Paris last year and President Pompidou's return visit have terminated this unhappy era and opened the way for a continuing dialogue that, despite the serious and still unresolved differences on the Middle East, should enable the two governments to concert policy again as between allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Return of Lawrence O'Brien

It was not really New Politics or Old Politics but something more akin to Fourth Republic politics that marked the Democratic party's executive committee sessions in recent days. For our part, we could hardly suppress a picture in our mind's eye of Gen. de Gaulle waiting in the wings, and there actually came a point when we began to believe that the Democrats had no choice but to issue the kind of summons from the Watergate that the general, with his sense of sacred duty, could not ignore. Well, that is no longer in prospect. The executive committee has invited the party's former national chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, to try to form a government, as it were, and it will be largely up to him to stabilize the party and make it solvent.

Apparently a leading—even heroic—figure in all this was none other than Col. Jacob Arvey, the venerable committeeman from Illinois, who, when the thing had fallen apart, put it back together again and managed to gain both unanimous committee support for Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Brien's provisional consent. If the full national committee goes along today, the Democrats will have a new national chairman.

New—and not so new: Mr. O'Brien, after all, only stepped out of this particular pot about a year ago. At that time we devoted a certain amount of space to the enumeration of his skills and strengths in office—not just in party office, but also in government over the Kennedy-Johnson years. So we will not recapitulate all that. What is important to remember about Mr. O'Brien just now, in this time of gloom and doom for the Democrats, is that he has been there before. Probably the reports of the Democratic party's demise are, as they say, premature. But there is no denying that in its present organizational state, the party is a prime candidate for the critical list. Mr. O'Brien's particular virtue in this situation is that he is no stranger to it. For however gruesome party affairs might seem to the faithful at the moment, they can scarcely seem worse than they were when

Mr. O'Brien first took office: in the early fall of 1968. Post-Chicago, post-Johnson, post-McCarthy post-assassination politics were not exactly a politician's dream or a potential contributor's first choice. And Mr. O'Brien, in the brief, hectic time he served, managed to do much to restore some order and purpose and organization to the party.

This time around he has a different set of priorities to meet. In the first place, the Democrats are broke—not just broke, in fact, but well over \$8 million in audited debt. It seems improbable that much can be done about it before this year's congressional elections, but 1972 is something else. So the new chairman will probably set about first trimming the national committee's operating expenses and trying to broaden the party's financial base and lighten its debt by way of some sort of program to tap large numbers of small contributors. He will be faced, second, with getting a head start for 1972 on the revised convention and delegate-selection procedures coming out of the party's specially appointed commissions.

These are at once explosive and intricate reforms, and the manner of their implementation has everything to do with whether or not the Democrats mount a second Chicago-style convention—not just with the candidate they ultimately select. Finally, there is a mountain of work to be done at the committee headquarters itself in relation to modernizing and rationalizing the party's political techniques—its organizing, analyzing, publicizing and the rest.

Probably a good deal more public attention will be paid in the immediate future to the policy groups the Democrats have formed (and to their inevitable discords) than to the kind of work over which Mr. O'Brien—if he is chosen—will preside. But in terms of the Democrats' recuperation and their prospects for gaining or holding office, his will be in many respects the more critical job. We do not particularly envy Mr. O'Brien his lot, but we think he is uniquely well-suited for the job.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia on Its Own

The white minority in Rhodesia wants to go its own way. In its own eyes it is the safest way, but in reality it is a short-sighted one.

Africa is becoming more explosive. The suppression of the Africans will have to be ever more violent, since the Africans will become more aware of their subordination by the whites. They are not going to take it. The world should not lightly pass over the warning from President Kaunda of Zambia that a violent catastrophe is threatening in the south of Africa. The American government will have to recognize that maintaining a consulate in Rhodesia is indirectly strengthening the Smith regime. It serves nobody's interest.

—From *Trouw* (Amsterdam).

On the main point in dispute between Britain and Rhodesia, neither side could give in. The white settlers in Rhodesia could not because they believed a black government would threaten their existence. London could not because then the Commonwealth, most of which is colored, would disintegrate.

—From *Morgenpost* (West Berlin).

President Nixon's hesitation over what to do about the American consulate in Rhodesia now that a republic has been declared is a disturbing piece of indecision.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1895

PARIS. — Mr. Kier Hardie has had his opportunity, and like so many good people before him, has missed it. There is no reason to doubt the earnest honesty of purpose of this sturdy champion of the English unemployed. But, mere earnestness is not enough. Practical suggestions, methods and results are what is needed. It has always been a feature of democracies that they pay more attention to the man who noisily airs a grievance, than to those whose quiet efforts may be far more efficacious in contributing to its removal.

Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1920

WASHINGTON. — The State of New Jersey has filed suit in the Supreme Court seeking to have the prohibition amendment declared null and void because it is unconstitutional for Congress to propose a constitutional change regulating the morals and habits of the people. The action also seeks to prevent the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Meanwhile, the efforts of the prohibitionists to raise a fund of \$25,000,000 with which to start a propaganda to make the world "dry" has failed. The group is already in debt.



'The Tide Is Running Our Way. Any Time Now Youth Will Be Declared Illegal.'

'Alis Licet: Tibi Non Licet'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The feeling at the end of President Pompidou's visit to the United States is one of regret—not only regret about the differences, or the demonstrations, which were expected, but regret for lost dreams and for the larger political and philosophical issues that now divide us.

"I will end," said Paul Valéry, the French poet, "by summarizing for you in two words my personal impression of France. Our special quality sometimes our folly, but often our finest claim, is to believe and to feel that we are universal, by which I mean men of universal." Notice the paradox: to specialize in the sense of the universal.

This is what was missing in the Pompidou visit. Of course, we knew in America that France was not now playing, and could not be expected to play, though it was sometimes pretending to play, a critical role on the world stage. And we are not overly impressed by the argument of our best man, Valéry, that France was kicked out of France by Gen. de Gaulle, without much courtesy.

Angry Argument

Yet, while things went with Pompidou about as expected, the regret remains. It is one thing to fear the facts and another to have them dramatized. America is an incorrigibly romantic country as a whole, and feels like an unrequited lover about France, but somehow this visit emphasized the change: it was transformed from a meeting about Franco-American relations into an angry argument about Israel and the Arabs in the Middle East.

Pompidou and Nixon talked in the spirit of Paul Valéry. "The great alliance," "The deeper friendship." The boasts at the White House and the French Embassy here were official confirmations of Valéry's principle of universality, but the regret is that it isn't true—unless one assumes an attack by the Red Army on Western Europe and the American support of Jerusalem and Cairo, without helping either Jerusalem or Cairo or Washington and Paris.

It would be hard to prove that this visit was a triumph for France, the United States, Israel or even the French dress-makers. It was probably good politics for the whole for the two presidents, and it may even have helped the Arabs, but it left a lot of people here feeling that the United States and France no longer share Valéry's conviction of "universal" interests, but now have merely "national" interests which differ and divide.

Reality of Power

Maybe this is good, because it is the reality of power at the moment, but one wonders about these state visits. No doubt they are good politics at home for Pompidou and Nixon, but whether they improve the atmosphere for solving the intractable problems of the wider international community, or even keeping alive the "old alliance," is another question. In the old days, heads of state seldom met one another, and when

they did, they expected trouble and even personal danger. In fact, they were often afraid of being kidnapped, and therefore met in the middle of a bridge between their two countries and talked to one another through a heavy cased barrier for safety.

The New Diplomacy

"Two great princes who wish to establish good relations," said Philippe de Commines, the 15th-century statesman and historian, "should never meet each other face to face, but ought to communicate through good and wise ambassadors." He argued that these meetings were expensive, provoked rumor and hostility, aroused false expectations of progress, and, since they were verbal and not written down, led to misunderstandings, and in the end to disillusion and even hostility.

This is probably unrealistic in the age of modern jets and modern politics, when everybody runs for office in somebody else's country, but the old boy had a point.

The Pompidou visit improved his personal relations with Nixon, but it reduced international diplomacy to the level of county courthouse politics and street demonstrations.

No doubt this is the way foreign relations are going these days, but should the "oldest alliance" lead the way? "There does not exist such a thing as international morality," Harold Nicolson said in the final paragraph of his classic study on diplomacy. "Its boundaries are not visibly defined nor its frontiers demarcated; yet we all know where it is. If other nations trespass these frontiers (the great powers) at least should respect them."

"Alis licet: tibi non licet." That is to say, what is right for others is not right for us. That should be our motto; by that we shall prevail in the end. But that, unfortunately, was not the story of the Pompidou visit. The presidents talked, like Valéry, of universal principles, but acted on their political interests, and so did everybody else.

An Integration Success

By Joseph Kraft

ATLANTA.—I've got my back against the wall," he says flatly. And he is not the Jewish mayor being boycotted by the business community, nor the black head of the school board facing a major integration test.

He is the segregationist governor, Lester Maddox. For despite everything Lester Maddox does, progress in school desegregation is plainly going forward here in Atlanta. It can be unstick only if the North, in its disillusion, takes the wrong course in race politics.

The best test of what has been happening here is the school integration step due today. It involves the complete desegregation of the 6,000 teachers comprising the faculty of the city's public schools. By court order, 1,000 of the teachers—900 blacks and 900 whites—are to be transferred to new assignments. That change, involving 40 percent of the faculty in the very middle of the school year, would put a strain on any system at any time.

Mayor Election

For a while it looked as though Atlanta would buckle. Teachers and parents talked of a mass boycott. A couple of thousand students snaked to city hall chanting, "Hell, no, we won't go." Gov. Maddox stepped in to urge non-compliance with the courts. In a proclamation he declared: "Please, teachers—please, students—please, parents—do not accept the transfer."

"At that moment it suddenly seemed that there was a leadership crisis in the city. Past progress in race relations had been largely the work of the business community headed up by Mayor Ivan Allen. But Mr. Allen decided not to run for re-election last fall. In the campaign, he and most of the business leaders backed the Republican candidate against the Jewish liberal, Sam Massell. Mr. Massell won, thanks to black support. And he took the seals of office from Mr. Allen two months ago.

But the business leaders continued to be bitter. They have refused to assert themselves open-

ly on the teacher integration issue. Indeed, some of them have washed their hands of the city. One prominent business figure told a group that asked him to speak out: "Atlanta is going black. It's going black politically and it's going black economically. The whites are going to move out. For the first time since Sherman burned the city, there's soon going to be a housing surplus."

Mayor Massell, for his part, did issue a statement urging "a positive attitude of assistance with compliance." But he is not a very impressive figure. He has clearly been put on the defensive by the business leaders. "Restraint," he says, "is part of leadership." And in English that means that he was no more determined than the business community to play a major role in the teacher question.

But with the mayor and the business community backing off, a secondary leadership asserted itself. The school board, under the direction of a distinguished Negro educator, Dr. Benjamin Mays, led the way in calming the community. School principals made special arrangements for new teachers. Parents' organizations moved to smooth the transfer. And now everybody in Atlanta believes the teacher integration is going to go smoothly.

Relaxed Climate

The reason secondary leadership could step in, of course, lies in the general climate of race relations here. It is a relaxed climate, easy and calm. As Andrew Young, a former deputy to Martin Luther King, put it:

"Despite the legal barriers, personal relations between whites and blacks have always been better in the South than in the North. Now the legal barriers are down, and a rapport is possible. We can make progress toward integration much faster in the South than in the North. I feel comfortable in Atlanta."

To be sure, this city has a continuing race problem. There is a danger of re-segregation here—of

Letters

The Neglected Middle

Vice-President Agnew has appointed himself spokesman for the "Silent Majority" and declares that he will continue to speak out against student demonstrators, anarchists, long-haired left-wing liberals and all other un-American elements present in our society today.

There is no doubt that the Vice-President speaks for certain groups of Americans, but I hesitate to include these groups in the "Silent Majority." Just what is the "Silent Majority?"

It is that undeniably large, apathetic, amorphous mass which spends four hours a day in front of a television set looking what you could call the news as its only source of information, culture and amusement without any protest as to the quality, viewpoint or the amount of truth in what is depicted. It is the same mass which repeatedly condones or overlooks corruption in public office by returning to the government those who flagrantly and unabashedly misuse their position and power for personal gain and who never once consider taking action for the benefit of the electorate.

It is this group which, when confronted with the problems of today, tend to bury their heads in the sand and pretend that nothing is wrong. To these people, morality is preached only on Sunday and forgotten, or more likely, ignored the rest of the week.

The "Silent Majority" is a product of the plastic age—it does not exist, but it is a reality. It is only a reality because it does not form Mr. Agnew's constituency.

The Vice-President speaks for a coalition of minorities within our society: the uneducated, the poor, the white, the fascist and the racist are his constituents.

He is succeeding in polarizing our nation into two groups, or coalitions, of minorities, each strongly opposed to the other. There are many of us who find no place in the "Silent Majority" and who are in total disagreement with the "hippy," "typy," and violence-prone student demonstrators. We feel that social change must be brought about, and now. We see no need for wars such as we are now engaged in and want them halted now. We see no need for the pollution of the world we live in and we want it stopped now. We believe in the power of the vote to achieve these things and not violence.

However, the Vice-President groups us with the demonstrators and the effects and black us along with the rest with his acid, not intelligent rhetoric. Therefore, we must stand on the opposite side of the fence from Mr. Agnew, since he does not recognize the middle of the road.

STEPHEN H. WOOD
Troy, N.Y.

Reply to Bohlen

It has just come to my attention that Charles Bohlen offered (Feb. 1 Letters) a defense of the book I reviewed in your pages (Jan. 15) which alleges that I "mutilated" the volume. Neither the book nor its defense will do. The ambassador wrote a book about U.S.-Soviet relations which is an apology for the policy he helped to form. He seems to expect diplomatic immunity from substantive criticism of that policy and the world view

he used to justify it. There is nothing else in the book to talk about except these, for, as we both agree, the book is not history. I would have welcomed substantive discussion of the issues raised in the review, but Mr. Bohlen prefers to avoid them by focusing on trivia.

His remarks about the "Bolsheviks" are mystifying. Backus quoted an American, not a Soviet, as understanding Bolshevism, and I left it to the reader to judge whether that predication applied in Mr. Bohlen's case. The ambassador may find the term "Bolshevik" too strong for his taste to describe the hostile landing of U.S. military forces on Soviet soil after World War I. But the fact that the Soviets renounced their claims in connection with the episode hardly means that it did not affect U.S.-Soviet relations, as he claimed in his letter. It is one more piece of evidence that the Soviets usually sacrifice pride and ideological purity to the concrete interests of the Soviet state, and these have often involved accommodation with the West. But Mr. Bohlen is surely familiar with Soviet historiography and knows that the intervention has hardly been forgotten.

Mr. Bohlen does not say that ideology is the "only" factor in Soviet foreign policy, and I did not say that he did. I said the opposite. I even cited a few of Bohlen's examples of Stalin's proclivity for dealing with his enemies by selling out his friends. But he omits to submit, as he said he would, without coming to the conclusion that he really means what he says.

"Given now there is really no conflict of interest between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country," the tension between us is, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor." (P. 51.)

"As a result of the particular philosophy of the Soviet government... the United States did not maintain diplomatic relations with it." (P. 54.)

"The Soviet involvement in a massive program of military assistance to North Vietnam is entirely a matter of ideological considerations." (P. 107.)

"Ideology is the cement that holds the whole structure together." (P. 131.)

These and similar judgments spread throughout the book I reviewed, to be erroneous or meaningless, and said so in my review. Mr. Bohlen apparently believes (P. 122) that until "some form of palace coup d'état" occurs in the Soviet Union, "consequently a move by the military to 'assert themselves,' there is 'very little chance' that the present quality of our relations will be very much modified." His notion that a military take-over in the Soviet Union will improve the chances of cutting U.S. military spending is novel, to say the least. It is an example of the intellectual bankruptcy of official cold war "realism," an ideology which cannot be used to find the way to peace.

RICHARD J. BARNETT
Washington

Power to Punish

The British Court of Appeal held recently that the power of judges to punish persons guilty of contempt in the face of the court is designed... to protect the rights of the public by ensuring that the administration of justice shall not be obstructed. Contempt proceedings are not "designed to protect the dignity of judges and to protect them from injury.... No such protection is necessary." (Law Report, London Times, Feb. 12.)

Lord Justice Salmon is too downy a bird to try to explain why judges should punish persons guilty of contempt to contempt proceedings in defense of their dignity. However, the "Chicago Seven" trial may suggest that a judge must have professional credibility if he is to function as a judge. Despite much revolutionary rhetoric, the defendants were obviously at one with the American system and did not like to be put in a position of disrespect for the rule of law. They did not really reject the system. What they wanted was to be treated as judges. Hoffman's bias and lack of competence. He found himself in the agonizing position of a professional in a profession of a professional. The judges have to be believed. Nothing remained to him except the power—sadly overused—of punishment.

DAVID DORRANCE
Paris

Two U.S. Physicists Report

Sun's Energy Is Less Than Thought

MELBOURNE, March 4 (AP).—Two American physicists have calculated a new lower value for one of the most important constants in physics—the energy coming from the sun.

The science writer of the Melbourne Herald predicted today that the discovery would cause a revolution in the physics world.

Colleagues of the scientists also rate the new "solar constant" as one of the great successes in physics.

U.S. Underseas Research Project To Include Women for First Time

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—The United States has selected five women—four biologists and a mechanical engineer—to spend 14 days in a habitat 50 feet beneath the ocean surface.

The first woman aquanaut crew will be added to the Tekite-2 underwater research project beginning April 1 in the Virgin Islands in the eastern Caribbean.

U.S. officials also said this week that invitations had been extended to the Soviet Union and other countries to send scientists as surface observers to the seven-month project that will include 17 underwater missions in Great Lameshur Bay on the south side of St. John's Island.

Tekite-2 plans to send aquanauts down 100 feet for periods ranging up to 30 days. In Tekite-1, the program's first phase, men aquanauts spent two months last year 30 feet under Great Lameshur Bay.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 82 American aquanauts will take part in the 17 missions of Tekite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tekite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

Laboratories, Newport, R.I., and Matthew P. Thekaskara, of the Goddard Space Center in Maryland.

They released their findings at the first international Solar Energy Society Conference in Melbourne.

NASA Had Inkling

The results of the research were known only to a few persons in the United States before today's announcement.

"It was not well known outside, though NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Agency) knew we suspected the old figure and made adjustments themselves," Mr. Thekaskara said.

The new figure for the solar constant is 1,940 calories per square centimeter per minute. The previously accepted figure was closer to 2.0 calories per square centimeter per minute.

The Indian-born Mr. Thekaskara is a Roman Catholic priest as well as a scientist and has written several books on religion.

Mr. Drummond is Scottish by birth and both are naturalized Americans.

Used in Calculations

The Melbourne Herald science writer, Frank Palmot, said the solar constant is used by scientists to calculate what is happening within the sun.

Weather forecasting, the building of spacecraft and solar-driven power packs in satellites, as well as theoretical physics, will change drastically with the revised figures, Mr. Palmot said.

Mr. Thekaskara proposed a project about eight years ago to NASA by which the solar constant could be checked. NASA provided funds and a team of about 300 scientists for the project.

The Americans were given an ovation here when their research success was disclosed.

Lawyer Jailed

3 Days; Insulted Springer at Trial

BERLIN, March 4 (UPI).—A West Berlin court today sentenced Horst Mahler, a leftist lawyer, to three days' imprisonment for insulting publisher Axel Springer in court.

Mr. Mahler called Mr. Springer a "wuestchen," during a turbulent court session. A "wuestchen" literally is a small sausage, but the word is used as an insult to imply a person is both mentally and physically backward.

Mr. Mahler was on trial on charges he led a violent demonstration against the Springer publishing plant here two years ago.

Mr. Springer, West Germany's top publisher, appeared today as a defense witness. He had been called by Mr. Mahler to testify on his charge that Mr. Springer had ordered his newspapers to report disparagingly about Mr. Mahler during the 1969 riots, caused by the shooting of Rudi Dutschke, leftist German student leader.

The Springer newspapers were a main target of the riots.

Mr. Springer testified that he did not order any attacks on Mr. Mahler printed. He had twice been fined for refusing to testify.

Norway-Rhodesia Break

OSLO, March 4 (AP).—Norway today broke off consular relations with Rhodesia, following its switchover to republican status Monday.



SMALL BUT GREAT GIFT—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia looks through a microscope at a sample of the lunar rocks presented to him earlier this week by the American Ambassador in Jeddah, Hermann F. Edits.

Blizzard Causes Blackouts, Traffic Chaos Across Europe

LONDON, March 4 (AP).—Snow and cold weather assaulted Europe from Russia to the Mediterranean today, tying traffic into frustrating knots on the ground and in the air.

The worst blizzard since 1963 struck Britain, downing power lines, blocking hundreds of roads, cutting off scores of towns and halting trains, buses, airplanes and cars.

Thousands of commuters made it to suburban homes after long delays.

The worst snowstorm of the season hit Paris. Police said that traffic was "catastrophic." Only Airport was shut down. Flies inches of snow blanketed the city by the end of the afternoon.

Czechoslovakia, which has been battered by blizzards for three straight days, struggled with transport breakdowns and snowslides and landslides that engulfed factories and houses.

Passes Blocked

Passes between Austria and Yugoslavia and Italy were blocked. Road beat down on Rome while sub-freezing cold extended the length of the peninsula.

A temperature of 7.8 degrees below zero Fahrenheit was reported in Siberia. Heavy snow created huge traffic jams in Moscow.

In the Netherlands flower experts crossed their fingers and hoped that there would be little damage to tulip bulbs, which are supposed to bloom in three weeks.

The sun shone in Switzerland but the weatherman predicted widespread snowfall tonight. Norway also was not affected by the storm.

In Britain, scores of motorists were stranded on country roads. Power failed in many areas, including Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire. Helicopters and heavy army vehicles were called out in an attempt to restore power cuts.

Fifty cars collided on the Autoroute du Sud just outside Paris. Five city buses were abandoned and 30 trucks were stuck on an expressway around the city. Police also closed down the Autoroute de l'Ouest temporarily after a 30-mile-long traffic jam developed.

At Orly, an Air France jet bound for New York from Lyons skidded off a runway. None of the plane's 70 passengers was injured.

Leftist Milan Editor

Given 15-Month Term

MILAN, March 4 (AP).—The editor of a leftist publication was sentenced to 15 months in jail by a Milan court last night on charges of circulation of false news and appeals to policemen to rebel.

When Piergiorgio Bellocchio was sentenced, leftist students attending the trial disrupted the proceedings by shouting insults.

Mr. Bellocchio, editor of "Lotta Continua" (Continued Fight), was brought to trial on charges that he had published false reports on student demonstrations.

3 Australian Robbers

Flee With \$590,000

SYDNEY, March 4 (UPI).—Three armed men bound and gagged the crew of an armored truck today and made off with U.S. \$590,000 in Australia's biggest cash robbery, police said.

The masked bandits, armed with revolvers, broke into the truck when one of the three-man crew opened the door to throw out the remains of his lunch. The robbers pulled open the door and jumped into the back of the truck.

The robbery occurred in the parking lot of a shopping center about 15 miles west of Sydney.

Australia Refuses

Burchett a Passport

CANBERRA, March 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister John G. Gorton today told Parliament he refused to issue a new passport to Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett. He charged Mr. Burchett had tried to brainwash Australian prisoners in the Korean war.

Mr. Burchett, 58, arrived in Australia Feb. 28 after an absence of 19 years. He claimed he lost his passport in Hanoi in 1955. Mr. Burchett covered the Korean and Vietnam wars from the Communist side.

Party Talks May Be Long In Austria

Conservatives Hint Move Into Opposition

VIENNA, March 4 (Reuters).—Leaders of Austria's main political parties outlined their positions for coalition talks today amid indications that negotiations will be tough and protracted.

The talks follow Sunday's general elections that returned the Socialists as the biggest party and ended the absolute majority of Chancellor Josef Klaus's conservative People's party.

Political observers here said the elections were likely to result in a return to the grand coalition between Socialists and conservatives that ruled the country from 1945 to 1966.

But the leader of the People's party's negotiating team, Hermann Weichman, hinted at a new conference today that his party might consider going into the opposition—a move that would force the Socialists to form a minority government.

Mr. Weichman said that piles of letters and telegrams from party members and officials all over the country calling on the leadership to choose the opposition would be given appropriate consideration.

At another news conference earlier today, Socialist chairman Bruno Kreisky ruled out a pact with the extreme right-wing Freedom party, which won five seats on Sunday.

Mr. Kreisky asked to form a new government by President Franz Jonas yesterday, evaded a direct answer to questions as to whether he would be prepared to attempt ruling with the 81 seats his party holds in the 165-seat National Council (lower house).

But he said the Socialists favored a coalition as long as their readiness to join forces with the conservatives was not considered a sign of weakness or fear of responsibility.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Mr. Kreisky, who would become Austria's first Socialist and first Jewish chancellor, said his party would have first contacts with the Freedom party tomorrow.

An indication on how long the talks may take came yesterday from President Jonas when he told Mr. Kreisky he hoped there would be a new cabinet before the resumption of Soviet-American strategic arms limitations talks in Vienna on April 16.

Brandt Honored at Oxford, Stresses German Objectives

OXFORD, England, March 4 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight his government wants an equitable and lasting peace system in Europe under which individuals and nations can determine their own destiny.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a university ceremony here to confer on him an honorary doctorate of civil law, Mr. Brandt said he viewed the honor as a token of sympathy for his government's objective in Europe.

The chancellor drove through a blinding snowstorm to this historic university city at the end of three days of London talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The two leaders discussed international political, economic, and defense questions, and both sides declared themselves very satisfied with the talks.

No communiqué is being issued on their discussions.

But Mr. Brandt told Mr. Wilson that he regarded his visit as a memorable one and that it would be a further spur to forging even stronger bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Brandt, wearing the long red gown of an academic and speaking in Latin, said at today's ceremony that his government seeks "an equitable and lasting peace system in Europe under which individuals and nations are safe from coercion and can determine their own destiny."

Earlier in his speech to the dons and dignitaries of Oxford University the chancellor declared, "I am filled with emotion on being presented with the deed with which England's oldest and most famous university has conferred on me an honorary doctorate."

He received the honor in a colorful ceremony in the university's 17th-century Sheldonian Theatre the scene of his big degree ceremonies.

The chancellor was driven to Oxford through the snow after an informal farewell lunch with Mr. Wilson at the prime minister's official London residence at 10 Downing Street.

Earlier today he had a meeting in the West German Embassy with Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath.

The snow which carpeted much of Britain today forced slight changes in his plans. His plane took off for home tonight from Northolt, east of London, instead of Heathrow, the main civil airport.

James A. Porter

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—James A. Porter, 64, painter and educator and head of Howard University's art department for more than 40 years, died of cancer Saturday at Freedman's Hospital.

Mr. Porter had traveled widely in Africa, Europe and Latin America. He was the author of numerous articles, book reviews and exhibition catalogue forewords. He also had held ten one-man showings of his drawings and paintings.

In 1943, Dryden Press published his book "Modern Negro Art." Reprinted by Arno Press, the book has become a standard reference work on American Negro art.

His interest in African art began



Madalyn Murray O'Hair and her husband, Richard, hold charters for their church.

Turmoil in Sanctum of the Atheist Church

By Margaret Crimmins

AUSTIN, Texas, March 4 (UPI)—"I tell you it's not easy—living with Madalyn Murray O'Hair," declared Richard F. O'Hair as he juggled a yellow plastic laundry basket full of his underwear through the living room.

"On no, life isn't easy," he said. "To her every mountain is a battle—a crusade. I'd just like to sit on the top of the mountain once in awhile."

Richard, "prophet" of the new atheistic, tax-exempt Poor Richard's Universal Life Church here, was unloading "all my earthly belongings" from a red Ford pickup parked outside the O'Hairs' three-bedroom, two-bathroom house in Austin's wooded and fashionable Shoal Creek area.

Talk of divorce. Madalyn Murray O'Hair, America's best-known atheist, had dumped the belongings in the back of the truck and roared off in their car to see a man about a divorce.

"ellipse" gold watch
genuine
sapphire
crown
\$235
with
expandable
buckle
\$310

JEAN ÉTÉ
Jeweller-Watchmaker
70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS
Anj. 12-33

BAL A VERSAILLES
de
Desprez
PARFUMS
DAY-TIME PERFUME

Greatest harmonious fragrance with occasion and outfit

Back to the "french-line" atmosphere on board the river-boat

ILE DE FRANCE

The French-line restaurant in Paris
Lunch, dinners, business meals.
Parking on the bank opposite 82 quai of New York between the Luna Palace and the Debilly footbridge.
Tel.: 727.90.21 - 727.90.22

LA CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES - SNACK BAR
"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(4th floor) 40 Ave. Foch - 16^e - 75008 Paris
(Cable: EL George-7) Tel. 27-23, 24, 25, 26

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

COMEDIE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

India Dances

Saturdays March 7, 14, 21 at 8 p.m.
Sundays March 8, 15, 22 at 5 p.m.

KUMARI MALAVIKA

GAUMONT-PALACE

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS

The most spectacular spectator event on earth!

THE OLYMPICS '72 MEXICO

Directed by ALBERTO ISAC - TECHNICOLOR

Ingrid Bergman's Daughter Pia 'Most People Don't Even Know Who I Am'

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (UPI)—There's a new girl in town. She's a tall, tawny blonde who doesn't think much of marriage. Or bras. Her habit of wearing pants to work helped spark a "pants-in" protest by fellow women employees who wanted the same privilege. She looks a little like Ingrid Bergman—especially around the eyes (they crinkle when she smiles) and the nose (it's a shade too long).

But then it's to be expected. The girl is Ingrid's daughter, Pia Lindstrom, and she's fast becoming one of the stars of the mobile mike thrashers.

Pia, who is 30, is what is called a "correspondent" at Channel 2. She was hired in December. The station has two other female news gatherers, Lucille Rich, a black, and Gloria Rojas, a Puerto Rican, but they are called "reporters." The difference is mainly one of status—and money.

"I mean, how else would I get to meet the mayor or alleged Mafia leaders?" Pia said on a recent morning as she rode with her three-man crew (lights, camera and sound) from the WGBS-TV Broadcast Center to City Hall.

On the Inside
"I'm seeing things I've never seen before, things that most people never see in their lives," she goes on. "It kind of gives you the feeling you're on the inside, and if you aren't, then the fellow at the next desk is. Television is a very exciting way of life... and I feel like it's something that is mine. I mean, people aren't always comparing me with my mother. In fact, most people don't even know who I am."

Maybe not. But they gawk a lot, and it's either due to her mother or her look or because they already recognize her from TV.

Almost every other film crew was set up and waiting when Pia and her trio arrived at City Hall. But it is Pia that everybody focuses on... Pia in her brown pants suit with the orange sweater, and the long silver cross dangling from her neck.

"Hey, look, she's not wearing a bra," a cameraman whispered. "She didn't take the other day, either." When I repeated his remarks to Pia later, she laughed hysterically. "I thought bras were supposed to be out," she said.

Efficiency
The girl has a lot going for her besides her mother. Cool. Confidence. Charisma. On the job she's as brisk and efficient as the boss's spinster secretary. And she photographs well. The green eyes and the Scandinavian skin show up well on color television, as does the 5-foot-7-inch, 36-26-36 figure that she keeps at 125 pounds by consuming only tea for lunch.

Her voice is deep and throaty, and she doesn't stutter. You can detect a slight Swedish accent. (Both her mother and her father, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, a San Francisco neurosurgeon, are Swedish, and she lived in Sweden until she was 3.) "It's really uncanny when you talk to her on the phone," said the station's publicity man. "She sounds just like Ingrid Bergman."

And Pia knows television. She really does. She's been on the air for 10 years at KGO-TV, the ABC affiliate in San Francisco, where, she says, she did "everything but wash the floors." She started out co-hosting a two-hour morning show "We once had the Black Panthers on with their guns," and eventually moved into writing, editing, and field reporting. She wound up as the host of a weekly half-hour interview show called "Pia" (interview shows are her real love; she would like to do one in New York), and also as an anchorman on the 11 P. M. news.

First Woman
"I was the first woman in the news department at KGO-TV," she said. "They kind of tormented me at first. They didn't explain anything to me. They handed me a mike and told me to go out and do an open and a close stand-up and a double chain interview. I said, 'What?' and they said, 'Get out and go to work.' It was kind of like sink or swim."

"They tested me a lot, but I worked very hard. I spent more time at the station than anybody else. I wanted to show them that I wasn't just some floozy who had been brought up in Hollywood and didn't have any sense. I subscribed to every magazine in the country so I would know everything, and have more confidence."

Prior to her television career, Pia had spent several years in Europe doing a hedgehog of the same name. She studied acting in London, worked for UNESCO in Paris, and had bit parts in three movies: "Marriage, Italian Style," "Zorba the Greek," and "Donna Del Lago." But she didn't like acting much because people were always comparing her with her mother.

A Dream
"I don't want to be effusive," says Walter Arm, her city editor at Channel 2, "but she's a city editor's dream. She can cover anything." Pia is seen



CBS News correspondent Pia Lindstrom on the job, covering a story about puppet shows for young surgical patients at University Hospital in New York City.

on both the Six and Eleven O'Clock News, and averages about four appearances a week. Her favorite stories are those involving men and politics; her least favorites are covering society events and interviewing show business people.

"The opening of the Met," she says, reading from a small black diary in which she records each story she covers. "Mrs. Nixon and the Girl Scouts... striking New Jersey teachers... Bess Myerson Grant doing something... a girl who was raped and killed in a sub-

way station... subway riders sneaking under the turnstiles... Mayor Lindsay in Queens... Mafia crime hearings... dinner at Côte Basque. (Giggles) Oh, that's not a story, that's a personal."

She says there is a special man, and he's the reason she moved to New York, but she won't talk about him.

But Pia is not too interested in marriage right now. She has tried it, and didn't like it. She was married in 1960, during her senior year at Mills College in Oakland, Calif., to Fuller Cal-

away 3d, a wealthy San Francisco electronics executive. They were divorced 18 months later.

"I know so few people who are happy, and who aren't looking for something else," she says over her lunch of Lipson's tea. "But I would like to have a child some day, and I don't think you can do that without marriage. I wouldn't care—but the child might."

Changed Name
Yes, this is the same Pia Lindstrom who, at the age of 12, changed her name to Jen-

nie Ann because "she was ashamed of the name that had been given her by her mother, who had run off to Stromboli, pregnant, with Italian film director Roberto Rossellini. And it is the same Pia Lindstrom who stood up in court a year later, during a bitter custody suit, and said those widely quoted words: "I don't love my mother. I like her. I love my father."

"I shouldn't have said it," she says softly. "Nobody remembers it but me. She doesn't even remember it. Some people said my father made me say it, but that's not true at all. I'm deeply fond of my father, and I don't want to hurt him. He's remarried now, and has four more children."

Pia says she last saw her mother in November, when Pia Bergman was here for the premiere of the film, "Cactus Flower." The actress now lives outside of Paris with her third husband, Lars Schmidt, a producer whom Pia describes as "kind, goodnatured, handsome, and rich." Miss Bergman's three children by Rossellini, a boy, 20, and twin girls, 18, live in Rome.

Of her mother and modern morals, Pia says: "I'm really glad the times have changed and that people no longer have to suffer what my mother had to suffer. It was really very stupid and hypocritical. She finally did get married, you know. Vanessa Redgrave doesn't even intend to marry. It's all very well to say, 'I couldn't care less' and 'He couldn't care less,' but what about when the child grows up? He just might be embarrassed."

Great Reading in French Guide to Eating

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 4.—The 1970 Guide Kléber (the Kléber-Colombes tire company's answer to the Guide Michelin) came out this week and it is great reading.

The Guide is nuggetted with intriguing editorial comments: "Le Ruban Bleu, off the Avenue de l'Opéra and unjustifiably ignored. Au Gourmet en l'île, a stop for gourmets among the least expensive in Paris. Laperouse, House of long-established reputation which could do with a breath of fresh air."

The side information is well organized. There is a double page charting the quality of French wines since 1921. The year 1947 still remains the red letter year for every region except Alsace. More recently, the banner year was 1961 when all production was superb except for the Loire and the Côtes-du-Rhône.

The page that gets the most serious attention is the one devoted to Le Challenge de l'Académie Kléber-Colombes. In 1965, editor Jean Didier established the academy by inviting seven gastronomic journalists to contribute their judgment of Paris restaurants according to a theme supplied by Didier.

This year's theme is "Revelations of the Year." The academy (the group includes such well-known arbiters of taste as Robert Courtine, Christian Millau and Henri Gault) each provided ten choices in order of personal preference.

The 1970 laureate is Le Vivarois. This restaurant, run by a talented and imaginative young chef, Claude Berrot, has served superb food from the day it opened. It had a hard time getting started, mainly because clients who could pay the prices fell ill at ease in a modern decor.

Second and third places were won by two restaurants outstanding for the youthful verve of their well-trained owner-chefs. They are L'Archestrat and Les Belles Gourdames.

In the provinces, the most important upgrading went to the Café de Paris in Biarritz, which was awarded the coveted crown and rosette.

Of the 642 establishments

- Intriguing Comments
- 1970 Laureates

cited in Paris, 54 are additions, 12 went up in grade, 12 slipped. Forty-nine were completely dropped as no longer worthy of mention. In the knock-out group are a few places that once enjoyed the highest reputations such as Commanon at the Place des Vosges and Le Petit Bédouin for a while led the chic bistrot lists.

On the other hand, the reliably excellent Chez Michel, on the Rue de Belzunce, picked up a crown.

Three Paris hotels appear for the first time. The Inter-Continental earned the Kléber's approval for its service, its bis-

troit, its preservation of old frescoes and tapestries, although the guide expresses a certain regret concerning the style of the newly replaced furniture. The Sofitel Bourbon is the first of the big new hotels promised in Paris and lived up to the expectation of the guide. The completely renovated Hôtel de l'Université is described as "a charming little hotel which gives the impression of a small secondary residence in Paris."

The 21st Arrondissement is a special category for restaurants whose style and manner cannot be judged by the guide's traditional rules. However, because of their popularity, they have been included with comments both pertinent and impertinent: "Lipp. Must be repeated that one comes here to see or be seen, according to the opinion one has of oneself. The beer is excellent if the chouchoute is sometimes criticized."

Under the listing of "Cuisines Foreign and Exotic" there is mention of two American restaurants, the Western at the Millon and the Cañon, which features T-bone steaks and Southern fried chicken, on the Rue Gustave Courbet. Frankly, it is difficult to see how the conscientious Guide Kléber overlooked Haynes, certainly the most joyous American restaurant anywhere out of the United States.

Dining Out: Country Accent in Paris

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 4.—French country restaurants have a warmth that no amount of exposed ceiling beams can reproduce in Paris. There is a type of décor, a friendly welcome and a simple but infinitely tasty style of cooking that does not survive the sophistication of Paris.

But there is the rare exception to this rule at Chez Roland Vellu. On the corner of utterly quiet streets near Rue Montfard, this restaurant has neither phony nor real beams, and it faithfully reproduces the red tablecloths, red-shaded scones and chandeliers, and tastefully understated paintings and engravings found in thousands of delicious little restaurants from Brittany to Burgundy.

It is very small—40 seats—but it gives no feeling of cramped space as is usually the case in Paris bistros. There is a catch as there always is. The prices are quite reasonable by Parisian standards, but they are still Parisian prices. The one thing no one has ever said in Paris is good country fare at country prices.

However, Mr. Vellu, a Parisian born of Parisian parents, has caught the spirit of the provinces. The restaurant is his creation, and while for reasons of health he can no longer do the actual cooking, he is there every morning to supervise the preparation of the food. His talented young chef, Philippe Bonnet, obviously has learned the touch and keeps up the excellent reputation of the house.

The snails are a classic preparation of butter, parsley, garlic and shallots, but in such harmonious proportions that they are far more delicate than is usual. They are also served in little earthenware pots instead of shells, and this keeps them sizzling hot right down to the last small. The terrine de foie gras volaille à l'armagnac (chicken liver pâté with Armagnac) is another outstanding opener.

The noix de Saint-Jacques à l'américaine (scallops in a sauce américaine on a bed of rice) are very well done, but at 10 francs a serving, are a little on the skimpy side. They are an exception, for the other dishes are generous.

One of the very best is the friandise de poulet. The chicken, cut into quarters, is lightly browned, flamed with Calvados apple brandy and served with white wine. The cooking stock is then thickened with butter, egg yolks and cream, to which tomatoes and mushrooms are added to make a remarkably fresh-tasting sauce, impossible not to mop up to the last drop.

And there are other well-prepared and imaginative dishes such as escalopes de ris de veau à l'estragon (slices of sweetbread of calf in a cream sauce with tarragon) and rognons de veau flambés au porto (veal kidneys flamed with port).

The desserts are good and they are all prepared on the premises. The crêpes normandes, for instance, are first stuffed with apple and then flamed with Calvados.

Add to all this a small list of good wines (especially the Pouilly-Fumé) and the attentive service provided by Madame Vellu, and Paris seems a hundred miles beyond the windows of this little country restaurant.

cooked with white wine. The cooking stock is then thickened with butter, egg yolks and cream, to which tomatoes and mushrooms are added to make a remarkably fresh-tasting sauce, impossible not to mop up to the last drop.

And there are other well-prepared and imaginative dishes such as escalopes de ris de veau à l'estragon (slices of sweetbread of calf in a cream sauce with tarragon) and rognons de veau flambés au porto (veal kidneys flamed with port).

The desserts are good and they are all prepared on the premises. The crêpes normandes, for instance, are first stuffed with apple and then flamed with Calvados.

Add to all this a small list of good wines (especially the Pouilly-Fumé) and the attentive service provided by Madame Vellu, and Paris seems a hundred miles beyond the windows of this little country restaurant.

One of the very best is the friandise de poulet. The chicken, cut into quarters, is lightly browned, flamed with Calvados apple brandy and served with white wine. The cooking stock is then thickened with butter, egg yolks and cream, to which tomatoes and mushrooms are added to make a remarkably fresh-tasting sauce, impossible not to mop up to the last drop.

And there are other well-prepared and imaginative dishes such as escalopes de ris de veau à l'estragon (slices of sweetbread of calf in a cream sauce with tarragon) and rognons de veau flambés au porto (veal kidneys flamed with port).

The desserts are good and they are all prepared on the premises. The crêpes normandes, for instance, are first stuffed with apple and then flamed with Calvados.

Add to all this a small list of good wines (especially the Pouilly-Fumé) and the attentive service provided by Madame Vellu, and Paris seems a hundred miles beyond the windows of this little country restaurant.

One of the very best is the friandise de poulet. The chicken, cut into quarters, is lightly browned, flamed with Calvados apple brandy and served with white wine. The cooking stock is then thickened with butter, egg yolks and cream, to which tomatoes and mushrooms are added to make a remarkably fresh-tasting sauce, impossible not to mop up to the last drop.

And there are other well-prepared and imaginative dishes such as escalopes de ris de veau à l'estragon (slices of sweetbread of calf in a cream sauce with tarragon) and rognons de veau flambés au porto (veal kidneys flamed with port).

'Open One'—A Horizontal Nightclub

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 4.—"Appartement Open One" is not a to let ad. It's the latest Paris nightclub with the newest direction in nightclub decor.

The direction is, to be quite honest, horizontal. You don't sit on chairs or banquettes. You lie down, or at best recline on enormous round silk pillows or poufs. To say that the lighting is dim is the understatement of all time. Light comes feebly out of multicolored out-glass globes set over low, hammered-copper trays. The walls are draped with gold and silk and the long-haired, exotic waiters are dressed in Indian tunics.

A huge platter of fruit is set on a table for one and all to nibble (nobody does). At the end of the narrow room, a movie projector flashes a never-ending picture of distorted images on the walls—mostly things that look like blood

globules. The music is languid with strong Indian star overtones but now and then it breaks into rock. That's when some stunning looking youngsters (mostly hired hands of the bote) get up and dance on a small platform.

This club is located on the Rue du Vieux-Colombier, next to the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, behind a most discreet black door. You need a key or a strong recommendation to get in. "Open One" was launched a month ago, quietly, without the usual celebrity crush and whisky-&-gogo fuss. You hear about it through friends—or friends of friends.

The Organization

The new club (the first of a series) is the brainchild of "Open," an organization that specializes in promoting artistic productions. They were responsible for the pop festival in Les Halles last January. A spokesman for the house said

that the idea was to provide a truly relaxing atmosphere for tired Parisians. "People who go to nightclubs now have changed," he said. "They don't want to dance or meet people any more. They want to relax. The poufs are very relaxing and encourage communication. There's none of the hostile atmosphere you find in other nightclubs. We've tried to eliminate the commercial angle," he added. "To make people feel at home, we've done away with the cash register and the bar. Even our waiters don't look like waiters. Besides, they're all amateurs."

To help the customer relax, the management encourages him to drop his necktie at the door (that is, if he's square enough to wear a tie) and obligingly hands him beads or an Indian scarf.

Although the club will serve scotch or any other hard liquor, the chic thing to do at Open

One is to drink tea—yes, tea. We have 15 varieties. The spokesman said, "Including several Indian brands and smoked Russian tea." The bottle is open from 2 p.m. until the following morning at 8 a.m., at which time the brave ones get a free breakfast.

The management would like to see more people come to test. So far, their most brilliant dancer has been Brador Dell, whose swivel from the Hotel Maurice salons to Open One. Other habitués include Johnny Hallyday and the troupe from "Hair."

But as you lie down on the plush poufs, with that music and the weird pictures going on and on, all around you, you can't help but wonder if they're not trying to sell you, maybe not pot itself, but at least the ambience, the illusion of a trip.

"Yes, I know, it's an easy association," the spokesman said. "But there's nothing to fear. We're clean."

مكتبة الناصر

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970

Page 7

Farm Surplus Woes in EEC Unresolved

Agriculture Ministers Reach No Agreement

BRUSSELS, March 4 (Reuters).—Agriculture ministers of the six European Market countries today failed to reach agreement on measures to control the common market's vast farm surpluses currently costing some \$800 million a year.

Though it had been thought that some kind of face-saving compromise might be worked out, Belgium's Charles Heger withdrew at last night a compromise plan he had put before the two-day meeting.

Informal sources said the plan involved cutting prices in surplus areas like butter and milk, and correspondingly raising prices in deficit sectors like beef and pork.

Partners' Objections

The sources said Italy would not cut in the price of sugar, Germany refused to consider price reductions, and France was against raising prices.

Ministers also failed to agree on structural measures to bring farming more efficient and ease farmers off the land. Their plan ended early today.

French Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel said he thought the ministers would reach reforms in exchange for limiting dairy cuts.

Mr. Duhamel and Sileo Marzullo, vice-president of the Common Market's Executive Commission in charge of agriculture, both said it was clear that night they were not far from agreement.

Measures to control the surplus will be discussed by the community's foreign and finance ministers later this week.

Give Food Away

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI).—Common Market ministers today failed to give approval to the community's ban on apple surplus has been set up.

The ministers decided to finance the community funds distribution of surplus apples to get rid of the surplus. They also decided to ban apple surplus to be turned into Italian orange juice and sold free to the Italian market.

exclusive rights for its centrifuge. The design of each country's device is secret.

Total production will be 350 tons of enriched uranium of which 300 tons will be produced at the Capenhurst plant. The plants began production in 1972 with approximately 50 tons of enriched uranium a year. A mixed commission will seek to ensure that it will be used only for peaceful purposes.

German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Dutch Foreign Minister J. H. M. Luns, and Britain's Minister of Technology Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who was accompanied by Lord Chalfont, Minister of State, were present for the signing of the treaty. Also present was the German Minister for Science, Prof. Leussink, whose secretary, Irene Schultze, 51, has been arrested on charges of suspected espionage.

Two plants will be built in the Netherlands. One will use Dutch-made and the other German-made centrifuges. The third plant at Capenhurst in England, will use British-made centrifuges.

Although cooperating in the production of Uranium-235, the three countries could not agree on the use of one type of centrifuge. It was convinced it had developed the most advanced and reliable type, and Germany and Britain developed their own types.

A specialist here said that the three countries were gambling on a technical failure of the centrifuges used in each other's plant. That event, he said, the successful country would be in an attractive position for negotiating the treaty.

Enactment of legislation to establish quotas would not be a good solution, he asserted, because it would then become a "Christmas tree" on which other trade groups could hang their stockings.

Citibank Credit Venture

TOKYO, March 4 (Reuters).—Nippon Shuppan, a Japanese sales credit company, said today it signed a contract with First National City Bank of New York for a joint consumer credit service in Japan. Citibank will supply up to \$1.38 million every six months for use as loans, while the Japanese company will supply its credit investigation, bill collecting and credit guarantee network throughout Japan and repay loans to the U.S. bank in case of default.

French Reserves Up

PARIS, March 4.—France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose \$72.6 million last month to \$3.95 billion, the Finance Ministry said today.

U.S. Oil Task Force Chief Defends Report

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT).

The chairman of the cabinet-level committee that recently recommended a major change in the U.S. oil import program told Congress yesterday that the change could protect the national security at much less cost to the economy, including the consumer, than the present program.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, chairman of the now-disbanded oil task force, testified before the Senate Antitrust subcommittee.

He insisted repeatedly that the objective of the task force was to find an oil import system that would protect the national security at the least possible cost.

He said the proposed switch to a tariff, instead of import quotas, would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, reserving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization. This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the "America's managers." The corps was unsalaried, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to him of about 85 cents a bottle. The experienced consultant would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, reserving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization. This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the "America's managers." The corps was unsalaried, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to him of about 85 cents a bottle. The experienced consultant would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

Protection at Much Less Cost

He said the proposed switch to a tariff, instead of import quotas, would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, reserving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization. This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the "America's managers." The corps was unsalaried, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to him of about 85 cents a bottle. The experienced consultant would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, reserving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization. This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the "America's managers." The corps was unsalaried, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to him of about 85 cents a bottle. The experienced consultant would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

The system worked too well. At its height a few months ago, several thousand Swipe-sellers were going strong, and there were stories of small fortunes being made overnight.

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody ever asked a consultant, any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over.

Customers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coteries of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, reserving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization. This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the "America's managers." The corps was unsalaried, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to him of about 85 cents a bottle. The experienced consultant would take at least 10 cases, which he could refer to consultants at a commission of 25 cents a bottle, or directly to the public at a profit of \$1.05.

The "key" handling 30 cases at a time, had his own commission of 24 cents, plus whatever he earned by bypassing the lower ranks, and the distributor, investing in 300 cases and a territory, got 23 cents more. That made a total of \$1.52 in selling fees on the \$3.50 bottle.

But in addition, there was a handsome schedule of rewards for recruiting new consultants. What Swipe himself cost was never revealed.

Confidence Level in N.Y. Gets Gauge

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT).—When a group of reporters met with officials of a leading brokerage house last week to compare predictions made last year as to where the stock market would be today, it turned out that the reporters' best guesses were far closer to the mark than those of the brokers.

The brokers were far too bullish. Even the most pessimistic among them missed by a country mile. This is not to tout the judgment of the reporters but to question whether brokers can make a reasonably impartial judgment about something so dear to their pocket-books.

For Wall Street thrives on optimism. Bearishness is an unnatural state of mind on Lower Broadway. Short sellers constitute a minority group.

What's Optimistic?

So one wonders whether the battered little guys—or the pros, for that matter—should trust the brokers' optimism, that seems to pervade Wall Street these days. Everyone hopes the optimism will be justified, of course, but consider this:

A respected polling agency, Sindlinger & Co. of Norwood, Pa., says executives have no confidence in the stock market at this time.

Calling the nation's 43 million male executives "America's most knowledgeable investors," the Sindlinger organization says their message is: "Hold off. Business is not going to get any better right away. More people will be out of jobs and incomes will be trimmed in the months ahead."

When these managers, proprietors and officials occupying key positions in business, industry and government are so pessimistic about the economic outlook—as they consistently were for most of the last decade—they invest heavily.

When things are "looking down—as now—they cut back on stock purchases," according to Sindlinger.

Sindlinger conducted national surveys in U.S. households and found that the level of consumer confidence among male executive stock owners ranged from 70 to close to 90 percent throughout 1963 up to the early part of last year. The level of their confidence reached a peak of 88 percent in February, 1969.

The confidence level has been declining steadily ever since. Last week less than 55 percent of male executives interviewed were optimistic about the job, income and business prospects for the coming six months. The confidence level has declined by almost 15 percentage points since early January.

A drop in textile business has cut into first-quarter earnings of J.P. Stevens & Co., one of the nation's largest textile companies. Sales of \$209.8 million in the quarter ended Jan. 31 were down 7 percent from \$225.5 million in the corresponding quarter last year, and net income at \$4 million declined 48 percent from \$7.7 million the year before.

The company had realized gains of about \$21 million on the sale of securities during the first fiscal quarter ended Oct. 31 and during that period wrote down about \$31 million of the remaining securities in its portfolio to reflect the drop from cost to market value.

Net sales and other operating revenue rose to \$407.52 million from \$378.75 million in the January quarter a year earlier, bringing the total for the six months to \$797.77 million, from \$740.33 million a year earlier.

Operating earnings for the six months were reported at \$36.89 million, or \$1.21 a share, up from \$24.11 million, or \$1.01 a share, in the prior year's period. Earnings in the 1969 half-year, net income amounted to \$40.50 million, or \$1.79 a share. No gains from securities sales were made in the 1970 half-year period.

All divisions of the company operated in the black, according to a spokesman. Those with higher profits than a year earlier included:

Allied Products
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 231.8
 Profits (millions) ... 5.44
 Per Share ... 2.81

Jewell Cos.
 Year to Jan. 31 Revenue (millions) 1,454.0
 Profits (millions) ... 21.42
 Per Share ... 3.22

J.P. Stevens
 First Quarter Revenue (millions) ... 209.8
 Profits (millions) ... 4.01
 Per Share ... 0.85

F. & M. Schaefer
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 168.92
 Profits (millions) ... 5.53
 Per Share ... 2.55

Kerr-McGee Corp.
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 475.9
 Profits (millions) ... 33.64
 Per Share (Diluted) ... 4.22

Marcor
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 2,715.0
 Profits (millions) ... 66.95
 Per Share ... 4.19

Whittaker Corp.
 First Quarter Revenue (millions) ... 215.9
 Profits (millions) ... 11.28
 Per Share ... 0.56

A First Quarter net in 1970 includes an extraordinary income of \$1.8 million, or 54 cents a share, as compared to \$221,000, or 2 cents a share in 1969.

An authoritative source, who disclosed the cabinet's ratification of the deal, said the official announcement of the award, the largest investment agreement in Greece's history, would be made shortly.

The terms of the agreement with Mr. Onassis were finalized by the two sides in January.

The details of the contracts approved by the cabinet have not been made known. But qualified sources said that, in broad outline, Mr. Onassis was awarded the right to build a new oil refinery—Greece's third—with an annual capacity for processing 7.5 million tons of crude oil and the concession to supply, transport, and refine a total of 64 million tons of crude.

In turn, Mr. Onassis pledged to invest \$600 million in the refinery and other industrial projects including an alumina-aluminum complex in association with Aluminum Co. of America.

Mr. Marchos is to invest a total of \$200 million in government-approved projects in exchange for the majority share in the existing state refinery at Aspropyrgos, near Athens.

Confidence Level in N.Y. Gets Gauge

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT).—When a group of reporters met with officials of a leading brokerage house last week to compare predictions made last year as to where the stock market would be today, it turned out that the reporters' best guesses were far closer to the mark than those of the brokers.

The brokers were far too bullish. Even the most pessimistic among them missed by a country mile. This is not to tout the judgment of the reporters but to question whether brokers can make a reasonably impartial judgment about something so dear to their pocket-books.

For Wall Street thrives on optimism. Bearishness is an unnatural state of mind on Lower Broadway. Short sellers constitute a minority group.

What's Optimistic?

So one wonders whether the battered little guys—or the pros, for that matter—should trust the brokers' optimism, that seems to pervade Wall Street these days. Everyone hopes the optimism will be justified, of course, but consider this:

A respected polling agency, Sindlinger & Co. of Norwood, Pa., says executives have no confidence in the stock market at this time.

Calling the nation's 43 million male executives "America's most knowledgeable investors," the Sindlinger organization says their message is: "Hold off. Business is not going to get any better right away. More people will be out of jobs and incomes will be trimmed in the months ahead."

When these managers, proprietors and officials occupying key positions in business, industry and government are so pessimistic about the economic outlook—as they consistently were for most of the last decade—they invest heavily.

When things are "looking down—as now—they cut back on stock purchases," according to Sindlinger.

Sindlinger conducted national surveys in U.S. households and found that the level of consumer confidence among male executive stock owners ranged from 70 to close to 90 percent throughout 1963 up to the early part of last year. The level of their confidence reached a peak of 88 percent in February, 1969.

The confidence level has been declining steadily ever since. Last week less than 55 percent of male executives interviewed were optimistic about the job, income and business prospects for the coming six months. The confidence level has declined by almost 15 percentage points since early January.

A drop in textile business has cut into first-quarter earnings of J.P. Stevens & Co., one of the nation's largest textile companies. Sales of \$209.8 million in the quarter ended Jan. 31 were down 7 percent from \$225.5 million in the corresponding quarter last year, and net income at \$4 million declined 48 percent from \$7.7 million the year before.

The company had realized gains of about \$21 million on the sale of securities during the first fiscal quarter ended Oct. 31 and during that period wrote down about \$31 million of the remaining securities in its portfolio to reflect the drop from cost to market value.

Net sales and other operating revenue rose to \$407.52 million from \$378.75 million in the January quarter a year earlier, bringing the total for the six months to \$797.77 million, from \$740.33 million a year earlier.

Operating earnings for the six months were reported at \$36.89 million, or \$1.21 a share, up from \$24.11 million, or \$1.01 a share, in the prior year's period. Earnings in the 1969 half-year, net income amounted to \$40.50 million, or \$1.79 a share. No gains from securities sales were made in the 1970 half-year period.

All divisions of the company operated in the black, according to a spokesman. Those with higher profits than a year earlier included:

Allied Products
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 231.8
 Profits (millions) ... 5.44
 Per Share ... 2.81

Jewell Cos.
 Year to Jan. 31 Revenue (millions) 1,454.0
 Profits (millions) ... 21.42
 Per Share ... 3.22

J.P. Stevens
 First Quarter Revenue (millions) ... 209.8
 Profits (millions) ... 4.01
 Per Share ... 0.85

F. & M. Schaefer
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 168.92
 Profits (millions) ... 5.53
 Per Share ... 2.55

Kerr-McGee Corp.
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 475.9
 Profits (millions) ... 33.64
 Per Share (Diluted) ... 4.22

Marcor
 Year Revenue (millions) ... 2,715.0
 Profits (millions) ... 66.95
 Per Share ... 4.19

Whittaker Corp.
 First Quarter Revenue (millions) ... 215.9
 Profits (millions) ... 11.28
 Per Share ... 0.56

A First Quarter net in 1970 includes an extraordinary income of \$1.8 million, or 54 cents a share, as compared to \$221,000, or 2 cents a share in 1969.

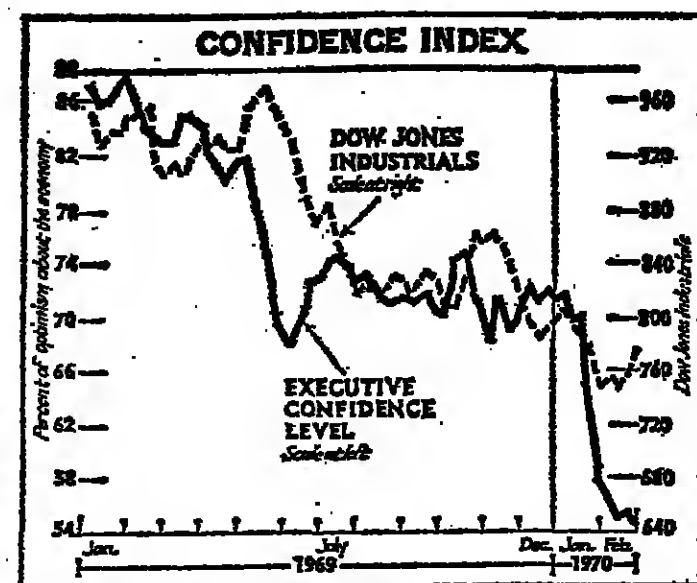
An authoritative source, who disclosed the cabinet's ratification of the deal, said the official announcement of the award, the largest investment agreement in Greece's history, would be made shortly.

The terms of the agreement with Mr. Onassis were finalized by the two sides in January.

The details of the contracts approved by the cabinet have not been made known. But qualified sources said that, in broad outline, Mr. Onassis was awarded the right to build a new oil refinery—Greece's third—with an annual capacity for processing 7.5 million tons of crude oil and the concession to supply, transport, and refine a total of 64 million tons of crude.

In turn, Mr. Onassis pledged to invest \$600 million in the refinery and other industrial projects including an alumina-aluminum complex in association with Aluminum Co. of America.

Mr. Marchos is to invest a total of \$200 million in government-approved projects in exchange for the majority share in the existing state refinery at Aspropyrgos, near Athens.



A MEASURE OF CONFIDENCE—The confidence level appears to have proven a fair indication of the progress of the Dow Jones industrial average.

When things are "looking down—as now—they cut back on stock purchases," according to Sindlinger.

کتابخانه اسلامی

کتابخانه اسلامی

Art Buchwald

Whom to Believe?

WASHINGTON. — Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Attorney General John Mitchell may be on a collision course without even knowing it. As everyone who has a television set knows, the thrust of Mr. Agnew's fund-raising speeches for the Republican party is that you can't trust the press or the television commentators because they're biased and unreliable.



Buchwald

At the very moment that Mr. Agnew is challenging the credibility of the communications media, Attorney General Mitchell is going ahead with his plans to subpoena the notebooks and films of the very reporters who Mr. Agnew says lack credibility.

The question that the Eastern liberal establishment press is asking is, "Does the Attorney General plan to use reporters' notebooks and film as evidence, when the Vice-President of the United States says they are all a pack of lies?"

It's going to be tough for a jury to decide a case when two leaders of the country are on opposite sides of the case.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the government submits in evidence the notebooks of Hiram Spindleroff who interviewed Raff Lubin. In one of these notebooks Lubin told Spindleroff and I, Mike Solace, that he had a birthday candle I'd set fire to in the Washington Monument."

"The defense objects, your honor, Vice-President Agnew has said repeatedly you can't believe a word Hiram Spindleroff says. So how can the jury believe anything written in his notebooks?"

"Your honor, the government has been assured that everything Spindleroff has written in his notebooks is true."

"Your honor, the Attorney General is calling the Vice-President of the United States a liar and the defense will not stand for it."

"The Attorney General is not calling the Vice-President a liar."

The Attorney General has great respect for the Vice-President. "Then how can the Attorney General say that Spindleroff has written the truth about anything?" "Objection sustained. The prosecution will continue."

"Your honor we will now show a film made by Mike Solace, the CBS television commentator, at the time he interviewed Raff Lubin about Lubin's plans to organize a demonstration in Florida to stop the spring training of baseball."

"Objection, your honor. The defense would like to say that the Vice-President has pointed out that all the commentators have been watching the crater high above Naples for signs of fresh activity."

"Your honor, the government strongly objects to the objection, Mike Solace is considered one of the most important news commentators in television. This film we have subpoenaed will show that Lubin."

"Objection. The Attorney General is doubting the word of the Vice-President of the United States again. The defense is shocked and horrified."

"Mr. Attorney General, are you or are you not casting aspersions on the Vice-President of the United States?"

"I am not, your honor. But I can't proceed with my case unless I am permitted to use the notebooks and film I had subpoenaed to prove that Raff Lubin intended to burn down the Washington Monument and stop spring training of baseball at the same time."

"Mr. Attorney General, as judge I cannot accept the evidence unless I am assured by the Vice-President of the United States that Hiram Spindleroff and Mike Solace tell the truth."

"But how can I get the Vice-President to say that?"

"That's your problem, Mr. Attorney General. But if you call the Vice-President a liar once more, I'm going to have to hold you in contempt."

Ups and Downs of a Town Called Pozzuoli

By James M. Johnson

POZZUOLI, Italy.—In the last 2,400 years, Pozzuoli, a town of about 70,000 inhabitants on the Bay of Naples, has had its ups and downs, geologically as well as historically.

At the moment, the city is literally on an upward swing. In fact, scientists report that Pozzuoli has risen 2 feet 4 inches in the last six months due to subterranean pressures.

As the earth continues to rise, city officials have ordered a limited evacuation of the town. Scientists are studying the possibility that lava beneath the town will push its way through a vent, creating a new volcano. An eruption now is discounted: the lava is not sufficiently hot.

The pool of lava beneath Pozzuoli is believed to be a part of or linked to the sea of molten material that feeds Vesuvius. Vesuvius last erupted during World War II and scientists have been watching the crater high above Naples for signs of fresh activity.

Sinking in Naples

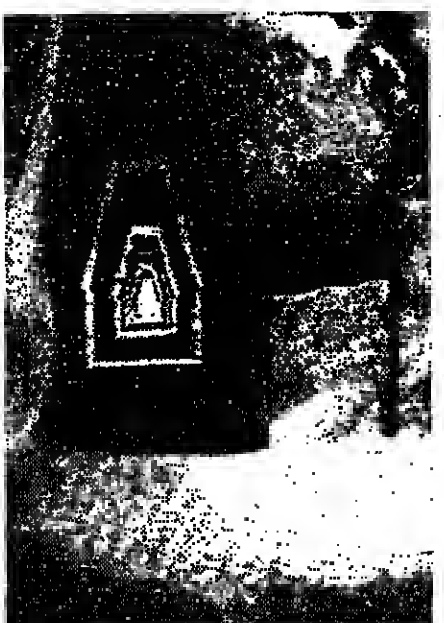
In the last year, the Posillipo and Vomero sections of Naples apparently have been sinking as nearby Pozzuoli rose. Streets in the Vomero have suddenly collapsed, occasionally swallowing up pedestrians and vehicles. At first, the porous nature of the ground and underwater drainage were blamed. Now, it seems likely that the cave-ins were a result of the terrestrial subsidence as well.

Volcanic activity in the Pozzuoli region has been a matter of record since ancient times. Lake Averno (Avernus), a few miles to the northwest of Pozzuoli occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Subterranean vents around the lake. Another nearby lake, Lucrino, has also been affected. In 1922, virtually all of the fish in Lucrino were killed by sulphuric regurgitations.

The noxious fumes and vapors rising from the lake's banks led the ancients to place one of the many entrances to Hades in the area.

When the ancestors of the ancient Romans were entering Italy from the north, a whole string of volcanoes were erupting along a line stretching from 75 miles north of Rome, extending through Pozzuoli and ending at Mount Etna in Sicily, which remains Europe's active volcano.

Today, many of those former volcanoes are filled by lakes, the shores of which accommodate popular resorts. Among these are Lakes Bolsena and Bracciano north of Rome, the two lakes in the



Sibyl of Cumae's consulting room.

Alban Hills south of Rome—Albano and Nemi—and Avernus.

Apparently Pozzuoli was founded about 520 BC by colonists from the Greek city of Cumae, ten miles to the north. Cumae itself was regarded by Strabo as the oldest of Greek cities on mainland Italy, being founded sometime in the 7th century BC.

Cumae is today, probably one of the least exploited archeological sites in Italy. Reached by a narrow, rutted country road, its ruins are overgrown with weeds and brambles. On its battered acropolis the silence is emphasized by the whiplash of the sea, washing upon the deserted sandy beach below.

Beneath the acropolis are numerous caverns. One, immediately to the left of the entrance to the area, is man-made. A long gallery leading to a circular room was hewn out of the rock long before the Romans seized control of the region from the Samnites, an Italic tribe that overran the Greek settlements.

Here, apparently, the Cumaean sibyl chewed her laurel leaves and, with psychedelic abandon, predicted the future for a consideration. Her fee, when Trojan Aeneas arrived on those shores was a golden bough from a sacred tree in the surrounding forest, a curious link with the golden bough in the grove of Diana at Lake Nemi.

Cumae has been abandoned since 1205 when it was destroyed by the Neapolitans. This was only fitting, since aristocrats from Cumae destroyed Parthenon, as Naples was then known, in the 7th cen-

tury BC. However, they rebuilt the town as Neapolis.

Until Sophia Loren left her grandfather's farm in the area, no one who was anyone seems to have come from Pozzuoli. But, at least in ancient times, the great and near-great were constantly dropping into or out of the place. In legendary times, the attraction was Avernus, since, apparently, as many people wished to visit Hades as wished to get out of it.

Odysseus passed that way as did Aeneas and Hercules, or Hercules, who, it is believed, made use of the Avernian entrance to Hades.

After the Romans occupied Pozzuoli in 215 BC, the town became an important port, the principal maritime outlet of southern Italy. Sulla, the Roman dictator, retired there in 79 BC. Cicero had a villa in the town as well as another on the Lucrino lake. St. Paul spent a week in Pozzuoli after his arrival in AD 61 from the Mideast. He went on to Rome to trial and, traditionally, to martyrdom by decapitation.

San Gennaro

Pozzuoli has another significance in Christian history. In AD 306, Januarius or San Gennaro, the patron of Naples, was martyred in the town. His body was transferred later to Naples where a vial, allegedly containing his dried blood, is preserved. The blood is said to liquefy on three occasions each year. Should it fail to do so, according to the Neapolitans, disaster will occur. According to local experts, the last time the blood failed to liquefy, the Nazis crushed a local rebellion. The Allies landed and Vesuvius erupted.

The Emperor Hadrian died in the nearby resort of Baiae and his body was kept in Pozzuoli for some time before it was sent to Rome for burial in Castel Sant'Angelo. A temple was erected to Hadrian on the site of Cicero's house. Marcus Agrippa, Augustus's son-in-law, spent some time in the town while training his fleet to battle Pompey's son.

For the people of Pozzuoli, the Dark Ages were just that. The town was sacked by Alaric in 410, Genseric in 455 and Totila in 545. Things then went rapidly downhill until 1538 when a large hill, known as Montenuovo, was thrown up by a terrestrial upheaval similar to this year's phenomenon. But over the centuries Pozzuoli has been subjected to innumerable tremors and upheavals, most of which have gone unrecorded.

Over the centuries, the town has had nearly as many names as altitudes. It was founded as Dicacarchia, became Puteoli, was renamed Colonia Flavia for the Emperor Vespasian and is now Pozzuoli.

PEOPLE:

The Song Of the Sirens

Ah, advertisements. The antidote to Page 1, the silent song of all us profligate consumers, the constant source of joy and amusement, to wit:

"Now revealed!" headlines Heron Books in a full-page ad in the Sunday Times supplement. "The intimate secrets of the women who made history, their fabulous lives and loves, hatreds and sacrifices. Accept as a gift 'Lucrezia Borgia.' Thanks awfully, Heron, but it's just complicated things..."

"The first clock radio you don't have to set the night before," says Sony, plugging its new Digital in Sports Illustrated. "Just set it once. And it's all over and done with. Day after day after day it goes off. And you do too."

"Unbelievable—but true!" advertises a "world famous hair specialist" in the News of the World. "Hair loss arrested. I have been successfully treating hair troubles for over 30 years and will tell you all about my treatments. Entirely Free of Charge and will forward hints on hair care and condition which should be followed by all."

STAGE 1 STAGE 2 STAGE 3

SUFFERING: Actress Brigitte Bardot, 36, from viral hepatitis, obliging her to cut short a vacation in Nassau; British author Lawrence Sanders, "Iron Throat" editor, 50, who has been about hating England and its puritanism. Durrell, in London to promote his new book "Mammals," told an Evening Standard reporter: "All I meant was it is more agreeable to starve in Provence than in Kensington. Of course it still is, but fortunately I'm longer there."

Jazz trumpeter Miles Davis, 43, charged with possession of a "deadly weapon." Davis, flagged down by New York City police for driving with an expired auto-inspection sticker, was looking through his pocketbook for his license and registration when the police allegedly spotted a pair of brass knuckles.

UNDER OBSERVATION: Yoko Ono, 28, arrested in Tokyo after approaching a bank teller's window, placing a pistol on the counter, and announcing: "This is a holding call. The police." WELCOMER: Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Princess Anne, by 5,000, when the royal family arrived on the first leg of its tour of the South Pacific.



Lucrezia Borgia

Soimmi, 28, arrested in Tokyo after approaching a bank teller's window, placing a pistol on the counter, and announcing: "This is a holding call. The police." WELCOMER: Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Princess Anne, by 5,000, when the royal family arrived on the first leg of its tour of the South Pacific.

Bryn Williams is going to eat a bus. He decided he was going to eat a bus when he read that Australian Leon Sampson was eating a car. Williams, a 50-year-old 238-pounder with an appetite rarely observed outside of Wales, nearly gagged on the news. Williams, Sampson has undertaken the gradual consumption of an automobile over the course of four years in order to win a \$10,000 bet. Williams is a question of pride. "I've always considered I could eat anything any man could eat, and twice as fast," said Williams. "I'm a bus. So if this Australian gets through a car in two years, I'll do a bus in two. Asked whether he intended to eat a regular bus or one of London's double-decker jobs, Williams was not amused. "What do you think I am," he asked, "a flipping glutton?"

One last advertisement drawn from the archives of the Trib's Classified section and of particular interest, perhaps, to beleaguered officials of the UMW: "Learn French rapidly with a private instructor at your home or office or mine."

—DICK RORABACK

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For health, comfort, happiness
AMERICAN DIAPER SERVICE
Regular home delivery. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PERFUMES
GIFTS & SPECIAL SHOPPING
AGENTS. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

FFN FRIENDSHIP would like to hear
from friends. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SERVICES
ANESTHESIA TRAVEL, Business and
family history. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

EDUCATION
FRENCH CONVERSATION by individual
method. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

AUTOMOBILES
NEW AND USED CARS. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ANTIQUES
PRIVATE SELLER. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL
LUXURY TRAVEL. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

RESULTS!
To find an au-pair through the
Trib. Mrs. G. found someone
she liked very much. Her ad:

AMERICAN FAMILY. Paris, center.
Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

Are you looking for an au-pair
or other household help? Find
them by placing an ad in the
International Herald Tribune.
Contact the office nearest you
or call: Paris:

225-28-90
for prompt and courteous
service.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

ESTORIL
FOR YEAR-ROUND SUN!

See an always perfect holiday
discor or romantic beach. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

GREEN ISLAND; FOR RENT 1 or 2-month
period. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SPECIAL JET FLIGHTS to and from
Europe. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ECONOMY JET FLIGHTS to and from
Europe. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

COMING TO BRITAIN! Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

FOR SALE & WANTED
FOR SALE C.E. clothes washer and dryer.
Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
HAVE AN ADDRESS in Paris for your
business. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SITUATIONS WANTED
FRENCH EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE
AVAILABLE. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TEACHER/TRANSLATOR
TEACHER/TRANSLATOR. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

YOU CAN PLACE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS AT ANY OF THESE OFFICES

EUROPE: AUSTRIA: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

GERMANY: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

NETHERLANDS: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ITALY: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PORTUGAL: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SPAIN: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

FRANCE: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

MADEIRA: Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS:
OFF. 93-33.

AMERICAN LAWYER SEES SPACE
IN TRIBUNE OFFICE. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SITUATIONS WANTED

French Hardware Manager
20 years, deep background in professional
hardware business. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

YOUNG MANAGER
French, 23, seeks position manager in
French firm. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DO YOU NEED A SPECIALIST IN
PUBLIC RELATIONS? Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ENGLISH SAILING YACHT
English sailing yacht. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

EXECUTIVE BILINGUAL
Executive bilingual. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

EUROPEAN COMPANY
European company. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

IMPORTANTE SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE
Importante societe industrielle. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

CONTROLEUR FINANCIER
Contrôleur financier. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

REplacements in American firms
Replacements in American firms. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

MINERVE
Minerve. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

SECRETARY
Secretary. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

INTERNATIONAL FIRM
International firm. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVES
Publishers representatives. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

AMERICAN SECRETARY
American secretary. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

U.S. BASED INTERNATIONAL
U.S. based international. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

COURTNEY
Courtney. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

HELP WANTED

INTERNATIONAL FIRM, NEUTRAL
International firm, neutral. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY
Bilingual secretary. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

EXPERIENCED HOSTESSES
Experienced hostesses. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
Domestic situations. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

AMERICAN COLLEGE
American college. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ENGLISH STUDENT
English student. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DAVID FRANKS
David Franks. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

RELIABLE PROFESSIONAL
Reliable professional. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

CHATEAU DE LA FORT
Chateau de la Fort. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

HELP WANTED

INTERNATIONAL FIRM, NEUTRAL
International firm, neutral. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY
Bilingual secretary. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

EXPERIENCED HOSTESSES
Experienced hostesses. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
Domestic situations. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

AMERICAN COLLEGE
American college. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

ENGLISH STUDENT
English student. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

DAVID FRANKS
David Franks. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

RELIABLE PROFESSIONAL
Reliable professional. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

CHATEAU DE LA FORT
Chateau de la Fort. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
Paris and suburbs. Tel. 3-0400; 933-7541.

TO LET
To let. Tel. 3-0